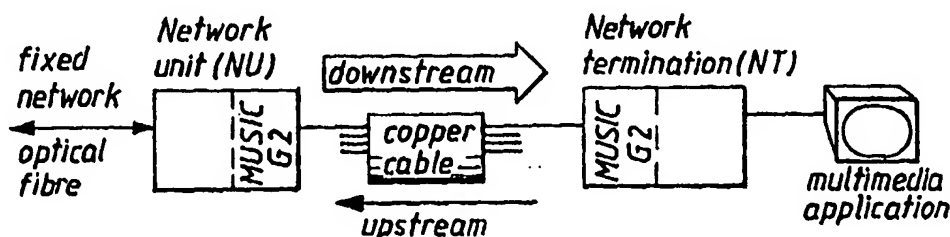




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(54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS IN, OR RELATING TO, MULTI-CARRIER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS



(57) Abstract

The invention provides a multi-carrier transmission system, for example, a DMT system, in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, and in that said transceivers are adapted to transmit said channel information as a sequence of n groups, in which each of said n groups contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter. The parameter which may have a plurality of discrete values, may be a bit-loading value, or a QAM constellation identifier.

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**IMPROVEMENTS IN, OR RELATING TO,
MULTI-CARRIER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS**

5 The present invention relates to a multi-carrier transmission system using orthogonal carriers with high order QAM constellations for the transmission of multiple bits per carrier and symbol, and a method for transmitting information, such as bit-loading parameters, in a multi-carrier transmission system.

10 The demand for provision of multi-media and other bandwidth services over telecommunications networks has created a need to transmit high bit rate traffic over copper pairs. This requirement has led to the development of a number of different transmission schemes, such as, ADSL and VDSL. One of the more likely
15 modulation systems for all these transmission schemes is a line code known as DMT (discrete multi-tone), which bears some resemblance to orthogonal frequency division multiplex, and is a spread spectrum transmission technique.

20 In discrete multi-tone transmission, the available bandwidth is divided into a plurality of sub-channels each with a small bandwidth, 4kHz perhaps. Traffic is allocated to the different sub-channels in dependence on noise power and transmission loss in each sub-channel.
25 Each channel carries multi-level pulses capable of representing up to 11 data bits. Poor quality channels carry fewer bits, or may be completely shut down.

30 Because inter pair interference in copper pair cables is higher where data is transmitted in both directions, i.e. symmetric duplex, a number of transmission schemes have proposed the use of asymmetric schemes in which high data rates are transmitted in one direction only. Such schemes meet many of the demands

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for high bandwidth services, such as, video-on-demand but, in the long term, symmetric duplex systems will be required.

5 VDSL technology resembles ADSL to a large degree, although ADSL must cater for much larger dynamic ranges and is considerably more complex as a result. VDSL is lower in cost and lower in power, and premises VDSL units need to implement a physical layer media access control for multiplexing upstream data.

10 Four line codes have been proposed for VDSL:

- CAP; Carrierless AM/PM, a version of suppressed carrier QAM, for passive NT configurations, CAP would use QPSK upstream and a type of TDMA for multiplexing (although CAP does not preclude an FDM approach to upstream multiplexing);

20 - DMT; Discrete Multi-Tone, a multi-carrier system using Discrete Fourier Transforms to create and demodulate individual carriers, for passive NT configurations; DMT would use FDM for upstream multiplexing (although DMT does not preclude a TDMA multiplexing strategy);

25 DWT; Discrete Wavelet Multi-Tone, a multi-carrier system using Wavelet Transforms to create and demodulate individual carriers, DWT also uses FDM for upstream multiplexing, but also allows TDMA; and

30 - SLC; Simple Line Code, a version of four-level baseband signalling that filters the base band and restores it at the receiver, for passive NT configurations; SLC would most likely use

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TDMA for upstream multiplexing, although FDM is possible.

5 Early versions of VDSL will use frequency division multiplexing to separate downstream from upstream channels and both of them from POTS and ISDN. Echo cancellation may be required for later generation systems featuring symmetric data rates. A rather substantial distance, in frequency, will be maintained between the lowest data channel and POTS to enable very
10 simple and cost effective POTS splitters. Normal practice would locate the downstream channel above the upstream channel. However, the DAVIC specification reverses this order to enable premises distribution of VDSL signals over coaxial cable systems.

15 At the present time, bit-loading is used to vary the number of bits per sub-carrier, in so called discrete multi-tone, and OFDM-transmission systems. Information concerning channel properties, such as bit-loading and energy-loading information, is transmitted
20 as a sequence of N numbers, where N is the number of the sub-carriers.

It is necessary, when using discrete multi-tone (DMT) systems, to transmit information concerning how the channel properties affect the transmission, for
25 example, the number of bits that is to be transmitted per symbol. When using a large number of sub-carriers, a relatively large amount of information, relating to channel properties, has to be transmitted. It is, therefore, a requirement of such systems to provide an
30 effective method for transmitting such information.

It is an object of the present invention to provide, in a multi-carrier transmission system, a method for the effective transmission of information,

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such as, bit-loading information, i.e. a method in which the number of information bits required to be transmitted is reduced in comparison to known systems, thereby effecting a saving in transmission capacity.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a multi-carrier transmission system in which a information, such as, bit-loading information, can be effectively transmitted, i.e. by reducing the number of information bits required to be transmitted and thereby
10 effecting a saving in transmission capacity.

 According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-carrier transmission system in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality
15 of sub-carriers, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, and in that said transceivers are adapted to transmit said channel information as a sequence of a number of groups, in which each of said groups contains information
20 concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter.

 Said parameter may have a plurality of discrete values and may be a bit-loading value, or a QAM
25 constellation identifier.

 In accordance with the invention, the number of information bits required to be transmitted is substantially reduced in comparison to known systems, thereby effecting a saving in transmission capacity.

30 In a preferred arrangement for the multi-carrier transmission system said parameter may have a plurality of discrete values, and the number of information bits

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transmitted will be reduced if

$$P(m + n) < N \times n$$

5 where P is the number of groups, the number of discrete values of said parameter is $> 2^m$, but $\leq 2^{m+1}$, and the number of sub-carriers N is $> 2^n$, but $\leq 2^{n+1}$.

10 In accordance with preferred system arrangement, set out in the preceding paragraph, the value of N may be equal to 1024, n may be equal to 4 and m may be equal to 10. Thus, if P equals 50 groups, the number of bits to be transmitted will be reduced by 83%. If, however, P is less than 200 groups, the number of bits to be transmitted will be reduced by at least 32%. The number of bits to be transmitted will be reduced by at least 66%, if P is less than 100 groups.

15 According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a transmitter for a multi-carrier transmission system in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, and in that said transmitter is adapted to transmit said channel information as a sequence of n groups, in which each of said n groups contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter.

20

25

30 In a preferred arrangement for the transmitter said parameter may have a plurality of discrete values and may be a bit-loading value, or a QAM constellation identifier.

According to a third aspect of the present

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invention, there is provided a transceiver for a multi-carrier transmission system, characterised in that said transceiver includes a receiver and a transmitter as outlined in preceding paragraphs.

5 According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-carrier transmission system including two transceivers as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

10 According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided, in an a multi-carrier transmission system in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, a method for transmitting channel information, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or
15 symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, said method being characterised by the step of transmitting said channel information as a sequence of n groups, in which each of said n groups contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which
20 have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter.

 In a preferred method of the present invention, said parameter may have a plurality of discrete values and may be a bit-loading value, or a QAM constellation
25 identifier.

 With the method of the present invention, the number of information bits required to be transmitted is substantially reduced in comparison to known systems, thereby effecting a saving in transmission capacity.

30 In accordance with the method of the present invention, said parameter may have a plurality of discrete values, and the number of information bits

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transmitted will be reduced if

$$P(m + n) < N \times n$$

5 where P is the number of groups, the number of discrete values of said parameter is $> 2^m$, but $\leq 2^{m+1}$, and the number of sub-carriers N is $> 2^n$, but $\leq 2^{n+1}$.

10 In accordance with the method, set out in the preceding paragraph, the value of N may be equal to 1024, n may be equal to 4 and m may be equal to 10. Thus, if P equals 50 groups, the number of bits to be transmitted will be reduced by 83%. If, however, P is less than 200 groups, the number of bits to be transmitted will be reduced by at least 32%. The number of bits to be transmitted will be reduced by at least 66%, if P is less than 100 groups.

15 In accordance with the invention, a multi-carrier transmission system, transmitter, transceiver, or method, outlined in preceding paragraphs, may be characterised by the said transmission system being a DMT system.

20 Alternatively, in accordance with the invention, a multi-carrier transmission system, transmitter, transceiver, or method, outlined in preceding paragraphs, may be characterised by the said transmission system being a DMT-based VDSL system.

25 The foregoing and other features of the present invention will be better understood from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

30 Figure 1 illustrates, in schematic form, an asymmetric communications system.

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Figure 2 illustrates, in schematic form, a DMT system.

Figure 3 illustrates, graphically, the channel separations used in an asymmetric DMT transmission system.

Figure 4 illustrates, in schematic form, the basic blocks of a multi-tone carrier system modem to which the present invention relates.

Figure 5 illustrates, in schematic form, a partitioning of the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4, used to facilitate implementation.

Figure 6 illustrates, in graphical form, copper pair spectrum allocation.

Figure 7 illustrates, in schematic form, the frame structure used in the multi-tone carrier system described herein.

Figure 8 illustrates, in schematic form, the analog interface for the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 9 illustrates, in graphical form, the dependence of signal-to-noise ratio on frequency for the multi-tone carrier system described herein.

Figure 10 illustrates, in schematic form, the FFT algorithm used in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 11 illustrates, in schematic form, the frame correlation principle used in the multi-tone

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carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 12 illustrates, in schematic form, implementation of a correlator for use with the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

5 Figure 13 illustrates, in schematic form, the averager used in the correlator of Figure 12.

Figure 14 illustrates, in schematic form, a correlation position detector for use with the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

10 Figure 15 illustrates, in schematic form, an overview of the synchronization unit employed in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

15 Figure 16 illustrates, in schematic form, an overview of the FFT/IFFT unit employed in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 17 illustrates, in schematic form, the use of a cyclic prefix.

20 Figure 18 illustrates, in schematic form, a decision directed channel estimation and equalisation system for use in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 19 illustrates, QAM encoding for $b = 6$.

25 Figure 20 illustrates, in schematic form, the realisation of the calculation of bit-loading and energy-loading factors employed in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

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Figure 21 illustrates, in schematic form, an overview of the system controller interface used in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

5 Figure 22 illustrates, in schematic form, the manner in which two of the multi-tone carrier system modems, shown in Figure 4, are interconnected to create a multi-tone carrier transmission system.

10 Figure 23 illustrates, in schematic form, the vector management system employed in the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 24 illustrates, BSI length.

15 Figure 25 illustrates, in schematic form, NU SC load distribution for BSI interrupts for the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 26 illustrates the SUS pattern for the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

20 Figure 27 illustrates the DAS pattern in schematic form, for the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

Figure 28 illustrates, in schematic form, wake-up signalling for the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

25 Figures 29 to 31 illustrate the set-up sequence for the multi-tone carrier system modem, shown in Figure 4.

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Figure 32 illustrates, in schematic form, a network overview for a VDSL modem application network interface.

5 Figure 33 illustrates, in graphical form, the manner in which channel information is transmitted, in accordance with the present invention, in a sequence of a number of groups.

10 To facilitate an understanding of the present invention, a glossary of the abbreviations used in this patent specification are set out below:

	ADC:	Analog-to-Digital Converter
	AIS:	Alarm In Signal
	ASIC:	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
	BPSK:	Binary Phase Shift Keying
15	BSI:	Base synch interval
	BSI-D:	BSI for downlink connection
	BSI-U:	BSI for uplink connection
	CCH:	Control channel
20	CM1:	Carrier mode 1, bit-loaded and used carrier
	CM2:	Carrier mode 2, masked out, or disabled, carrier
	CM3:	Carrier mode 3, zero bit-loading enabled carrier

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CP: Cyclic Prefix

DAC: Digital-to-Analog Converter

DAS: DF3 frame sequence

DF1: Data frame, random data parallel CCH

5 DF2: Data frame, random data one CCH

DF3: Data frame, fully bit loaded one CCH

DMT: Discrete Multi Tone

DWMT: Discrete Wavelet Multi-Tone

EMC: Electro Magnetic Compatibility

10 FEC: Forward Error Correction

FEXT: Far End Cross Talk

FFT: Fast Fourier Transform

FTTN: Fibre To The Node

15 G1 MUSIC: generation one, prototype system (vme
based)

G2 MUSIC: three+two ASIC implementation

G3 MUSIC: two chip silicon implementation

IFFT: Inverse Fast Fourier Transform

IIR: Infinite Impulse Response

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	ISDN:	International Standard for Digital Networks
	ISI:	Inter-Symbol Interference
	JTAG:	Joint Test Action Group
5	LEX:	Local Exchange
	LP:	Low-pass
	NT:	Network Termination
	NU:	Network Unit
10	OFDM:	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
	ONU:	Optical Network Unit
	PGA:	Programmable Gain Attenuator
	POTS:	Plain Old Telephony Service
	QAM:	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
15	SC:	System Controller
	SDH:	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
	SF:	Synch frame
	SNR:	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
	STB:	Set Top Box
20	SUS:	Synch frame sequence

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SUS1: SF and DF1 frame sequence

SUS2: SF and DF2 frame sequence

TA: Time Advance

TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access

5 UTP: Unshielded Twisted Pair

VCXO: Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator

VDSL: Very high bit-rate Digital Subscriber
Lines

10 The system, to which the present invention relates,
is for convenience referred to as MUSIC - Multi-carrier
System for the Installed Copper network. MUSIC is
intended to provide high-speed communication on
telephone copper wire pairs for supporting broadband
multimedia services.

15 The MUSIC system, described in this, and the cross
referenced patent specifications, offers
a cost-effective robust customer implementation in
silicon, providing 26:2 or 13:2 Mbps asymmetric
transmission over copper cables (<1300 metres) for use
20 on existing local telephony networks.

The MUSIC system can be accessed using the network
concept known as Fibre To The Node (FITN), using optical
fibres, each serving many users, up to a cabinet near
the users' homes. Thus, the cable length specification
25 for MUSIC can be successfully limited to 1300 metres.

The MUSIC system is primarily intended for the
transmission of a high (26 Mbps) bit-rate signal

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downstream to the subscriber and a low (2 Mbps) bit-rate signal upstream, from the subscriber.

5 Figure 1 illustrates the MUSIC system. A network unit, NU, is connected to the fixed network by an optical fibre link, (FITN). A network termination, NT, connected to a multimedia application, e.g. video on demand, is linked to the NU via copper cable. The MUSIC system supports a high down stream data rate and a much lower up stream data rate.

10 In the MUSIC system, described herein, two fixed bit rates (13:2, 26:2 Mbps) are supported, the lower bit rate, 13:2 Mbps, can be implemented as an extra option for use with poor, or extremely long, copper cables.

15 For the network termination (NT), the connection consists of a set of standard interfaces, such as, POTS, ISDN, ATM 25 and Ethernet. All transfer protocols are carried by the modem data stream, except for the POTS service, which is passively filtered out so that it is independent of modem status. The network unit (NU)
20 terminates in the fixed network.

MUSIC separates the up and downlink spectra by passive filtering in the analog parts.

25 The version of MUSIC, described herein, is intended to allow for future functionality upgrades. For this reason, the FFT/IFFT block is designed to support full functionality so that it can be reused in future upgrades of the system.

30 The MUSIC system is a DMT-based, multi-carrier, VDSL system, using Discrete Fourier Transforms to create and demodulate individual carriers. This is illustrated in Figure 2, which shows two transceivers each of which

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has a receiver, Rx, and a transmitter, Tx, connected to a twisted copper pair. Data is transmitted between the two transceivers using a plurality of carriers, some of which may not be used, e.g. where channel quality is extremely poor. The number of bits conveyed by each carrier may also vary, depending on channel quality.

A multi-carrier modulation technique, such as DMT, handles frequency dependent loss and noise in twisted pair-cables in an efficient manner. In the MUSIC system, the available 10 MHz bandwidth is divided into 1024 carriers each of which is 9.77 kHz wide. The allocated transmission power for the individual carriers depends on the noise power and the transmission loss in each band. Every carrier carries multilevel pulses that can represent up to 12 bits of data (4096 QAM). The individual carrier's signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is calculated on the receiver side. If a carrier has a high SNR, up to 12 bits are placed on that carrier. For carriers with low SNR values, fewer bits are placed on the carrier. Carriers affected by narrow-band interferers are turned off. Forward error correction and data interleaving is used to mitigate the effects of occasional bursts of impulse noise.

Asymmetric VDSL is implemented in this version of the MUSIC system, which means that the downstream rate is much higher than the upstream rate. Two fixed downstream rates (26/13 Mbps) are supported by the system, the chosen rate depends on the actual cable length (< 1300 meters) and/or the quality of the channel. The upstream rate is fixed at 2 Mbps. Different frequency bands can be used in the MUSIC system to separate the downstream channel from upstream channel and both from POTS, see Figure 3.

Alternatively, other duplex methods can be used,

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e.g. TDMA and/or a method where every other carrier is dedicated for the downstream and upstream channel.

5 Figure 4 shows an overview of a MUSIC modem to which the present invention relates. The main hardware blocks are ADC and DAC, synchronization, fourier transform processing, channel estimation/equalizer, symbol mapping and detection, coding and decoding with interleaving, network interface and system controller.

10 The modem can be considered in terms of four principle functional blocks, namely:

- the digital receiver unit;
- the digital transmitter unit;
- the analog front end; and
- 15 - the system controller/PCI.

20 The analog front end includes a hybrid transformer connected to an unshielded twisted pair and POTS. On the receiver side, the hybrid is connected, via a low pass filter, LP, a programmable gain attenuator, PGA, to an analogue to digital convertor. A voltage controlled crystal oscillator, VCXO, is used to drive the analogue to digital convertor. On the transmitter side the hybrid is connected to a digital to analogue convertor via a low pass filter.

25 The digital receiver unit includes a fast fourier transform and re-scaling unit, FFT, connected, as shown in Figure 4, to a synchronisation unit and a channel estimator. The channel estimator is connected, via a symbol detection unit and a de-interleaving and decoding unit, to a bit manipulation unit and thence to a network

30

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application interface.

5 The digital transmitter unit includes a bit manipulating unit connected to an inverse fast fourier transform and scaling unit, IFFT, via an encoding and interleaving unit and a symbol mapping unit.

 The system control is connected to various functional units in the digital receiver and digital transmitter and to the network application interface and a computer interface, as shown in Figure 4.

10 The network interface connects the higher protocol level to the modem layer one functionality. This block is responsible for providing the system with data at the configured bit rate, adding dummy frames if needed.

15 The data is then channel coded and interleaved. The MUSIC system, herein described, uses a convolutional code combined with interleaving. Using a depth of multiple frames, a combined frequency/time interleaving is obtained (see later in this specification).

20 The symbol mapping block receives the input data as an integer vector. This vector is mapped into the configured constellation depending on the current bit loading value. The mapper uses a Gray-coding scheme to reduce the probability of bit errors.

25 A real vector multiplication is the first step in the IFFT block. This enables the system to scale the output power level of each carrier. The IFFT block then performs a real 2048 points inverse FFT on the input data, modulating each carrier. As a final step, an address wrap around is performed on the output data, adding a copy of the first 128 samples at the end of the frame. This is called the cyclic prefix (CP).

30

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5 The modulated signal passes to a DAC which converts the signal with a minimum true dynamic range of 84 dB. The DAC is clocked by the system sample clock at 20 MHz. To remove Nyquist ghosts the signal is LP filtered. The hybrid provides a balanced interface to the copper cable.

 An overview of the MUSIC transmitter and receiver signal path is shown in Figure 4. The transmitter part uses the same hybrid construction as the receiver.

10 At the receiver end, the splitter/hybrid transceiver separates the frequencies used by POTS, from 0 to 4 kHz, from the frequencies used by the system. It also extracts the low level receive signal from the combined high level transmit signal and the low level
15 receive signal.

 To reduce Nyquist effects on the signal the analog received signal is low-pass filtered before it is fed into the PGA (Programmable Gain Amplifier).

20 The PGA is necessary to make best use of the dynamic range of the ADC. In this system, the dynamic range should be at least 66 dB.

 After the signal has been converted to digital format, the synchronization and the FFT block receives the data.

25 In the synchronization block, a frame clock (for the control of the FFT buffers) and a control signal for the VCXO is generated. Initially, the synchronization block retrieves the frame clock from the sampled signal. The frame clock is then used for calculating the frame
30 timing estimate and is transferred to the VCXO feed back controller. The VCXO generates the sampling clock (20

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MHz).

5 A sampling clock, controlled only by the frame time estimate, is not sufficiently accurate in a DMT system. Therefore, after the locking sequence, a dedicated pilot carrier is used to achieve a high sampling clock timing accuracy.

10 A BSI-signal is also extracted from the pilot carrier. BSI is the Base Synchronization Interval timing signal used to synchronize the transmitter and receiver CCH communication. One of the novel aspects of the MUSIC system is the algorithm used by the synchronization block, which is discussed in greater detail later in this specification.

15 A 2048 point real FFT is performed on the input frames in the FFT block. After this, re-scaling is performed, based on the energy loading parameters, before the data is transferred to the next block.

20 The channel estimation and equalization are performed on the data output from the FFT block. All data frames are used for estimating the channel properties. These are then used to compute a bit-loading vector, determining the number of bits transmitted on each carrier. This information is subsequently sent to the transmitter through the
25 upstream control channel (CCH).

In the symbol detection block, a demapping is performed, for each carrier, according to the bit-loading mask.

30 After demapping, a deinterleaving and forward error correction (FEC) decoding is performed on the detected bit-stream.

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The data is then ready for the Network/Application interface block after bit manipulation. The dummy frames are removed in this block.

5 At the heart of the system, shown in Figure 4, is the system controller (SC). The SC is a general purpose processor which interfaces and controls the various sub-blocks, using a local PCI bus. In the version of MUSIC herein described, the controller CPU is programmable. An external port is provided, through an on-board JTAG
10 interface, to facilitate programming.

 The main tasks of the SC is to control the system start-up and run-time behaviour and to perform bit-loading and energy loading calculations. It will communicate with the remote side of the modem through a
15 dedicated control channel (CCH). This channel carries data relating to bit/energy loading changes and other system signalling.

 To obtain a cost effective product for high volume use, the digital parts of the system must be based on at least two ASIC circuits. Figure 5 shows how the system
20 can be partitioned for the purposes of chip design. One chip contains the FFT/IFFT kernel. A second chip contains frame synchronization, channel estimation and equalization, symbol detection and symbol mapping. The
25 analog block and the network interface block can be implemented on third and fourth chips respectively.

 The system parameters used by the MUSIC system, herein described, are set out in Tables 1 to 3, appended hereto.

30 VDSL systems work in the spectrum from 0 to 40 MHz. In this band the MUSIC system, herein described, occupies the lower 10 MHz, see Figure 6. A number of

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traditional bands exist in this spectrum, including POTS and some radio amateur bands. Different frequency bands are used in the MUSIC system, herein described, to separate the downstream from upstream channels. As the MUSIC system, herein described, uses 1024 carriers over 10 MHz, each carrier has a bandwidth of 9.77 kHz, the first two carriers are allocated by the DJ level and the POTS service. The last carrier is disabled because it is the Nyquist point. Other carriers (in radio bands) may need to be cancelled. This is primarily a question of immunity and radiation for the balanced copper pair.

By passive filtering of the POTS spectrum, this service can be made independent of the MUSIC system, herein described, run-time status, or power supply.

There are two ways to provide the ISDN service for a MUSIC modem connection. One way is to allow POTS and ISDN systems to exist below the MUSIC frequency bands. This can be achieved using a similar filtering process for the ISDN band spectrum, as for the POTS. This filtering enables the service to be provided independently of configuration.

The other way of providing ISDN, is to let ISDN be a bearer service in the MUSIC system. This solution has the advantage in terms of spectral efficiency. Using 1024 carriers over 10 MHz gives each carrier a bandwidth of 9.77 kHz. The ISDN spectrum requires the allocation of $(150-4)/9.77 = 5$, of these carriers. Because of the channel characteristics, these five carriers must be selected to have the best SNR in the system. For a standard connection this gives $5 \times 100 = 500$ kbps of bandwidth.

The optimum solution is, therefore, to use the modem as a bearer, allocating only 64 kbps, compared to

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500 kbps for the total bandwidth for the 64 kbps ISDN service.

5 The results of the measurements of attenuation and
FEXT ("Far End Cross Talk"), carried out on one
telecommunication operator's network, showed that it is
possible to achieve bit rates higher than 100 Mbps, if
the cable is shorter than 200-300 meters. For longer
cables, the attenuation on higher frequencies limits the
maximum bit rate. For cables around 500 meters, 40 Mbps
10 can be achieved, and for a 1 km cable, 15-20 Mbps is
realistic.

Another factor that decreases the performance is
EMC, which limits the power used. Some parts of the
frequency domain may also have to be excluded.

15 A typical PSTN can be expected to have the
following impulse noise characteristics:

- maximum duration 250 μ s
- median interval 67 ms
- maximum peak amplitude 20 mV
- 20 - most of the energy below 200 kHz
- background noise -107 dBm/Hz

25 The main source for timing in the system is the
sample clock. The reference for the sample clock is
situated on the NU side and is common to all twisted
copper pairs within a secondary cable. The sample clock
frequency is 20 MHz \pm 10 ppm with a phase jitter of less
than 0.5 ns.

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5 The sample clock at the NT side is phase-locked to the NU side. The logic for the locking uses the frame timing estimation in a first stage and then uses the pilot carrier to produce a fine adjustment of the locking. The locking logic controls the frequency of a VCXO via an 18 bit digital to analogue convertor. The requirements for the VCXO are 20 MHz \pm 25 ppm range and a 10 ppm/Volt sensitivity. The final locking should have an accuracy of 1/100 of a sample, with a phase jitter of less than 0.5 ns.

10 The frame clock is $1/(2048 + 128)$ of the sample clock and controls the start of receiving and transmitting frames. The frame clock, used for both transmitting and receiving, differs in phase on both the NU and the NT side.

The frame clock for transmitting on the NT side is the master and controls the start of the signalling intervals, see Figure 7.

20 The receive frame clock on the NT side is derived from the frame timing estimation hardware function and controls the start of frame sampling period, see Figure 7.

25 The frame clock for transmitting on the NT side is the same as the frame clock for receiving, but is a TA sample "earlier" in phase. TA is a parameter measured during system start up at the NU side and used for compensation of propagation delay on the copper wire. This has to be done in order to maintain the orthogonality, over the copper wire, for the sampled periods, on both the uplink and the downlink. The frame clock for transmitting on the NT side controls the start of the signalling intervals, see Figure 7.

- 25 -

5 The receiving frame clock on the NU side is delayed a number of sample clock cycles (TA) relative to the frame clock for transmitting after the TA calculation is carried out. The delay before the calculation of TA in the start up sequence is determined by the frame timing estimation hardware function and the value is accessible by the system controller. The receive frame clock on the NU side controls the start of frame sampling period, see Figure 7.

10 The BSI clock is used to synchronize parameter changes between the transmitting and receiving side. The parameters can, for instance, be bit loading, energy loading, or control channel frequency. The parameters are updated by the system controller, on both sides,
15 before the BSI clock initiates the switch to the new set-up.

 The BSI clock is $1/8192$ of the frame clock. The BSI clock in the uplink is delayed by a half BSI clock cycle relative to the BSI clock in the downlink.

20 A short pseudo-random sequence on the pilot channel is used for BSI synchronization between the transmitting and receiving side.

 The cyclic prefix is an extension of the frames added by the FFT chip. In order to maintain the
25 orthogonality during the whole signalling period, the last 128 samples of the frame are copied and placed before the actual frame. This arrangement handles problems associated with inter-symbol interference caused by time dispersion.

30 It is important that, the part of the signalling period sampled on the receiving side only, overlaps one signalling period in the other direction, along the

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entire copper wire. TA is used to optimize this overlap period. The maximum cable length is limited by $TA = 128$ samples = $6.4 \mu s$ propagation delay. This corresponds to 1280 meter (if propagation delay is 5 ns/m).

5 The analog interface connects the received and transmitted digital data stream at the C1 chip with the telephone line. There are also connections to the T1 chip and the system controller for control purposes.

10 The analog interface is illustrated in Figure 8. The line is connected to a hybrid transformer, which is also linked to the POTS. On the receive side of the hybrid, the incoming signal is passed via a low pass filter and programable gain attenuator to an analogue to digital convertor, ADC, and thence to the C1 chip. On
15 the transmit side of the hybrid, the outgoing digital signal is converted to analogue for by, digital to analogue convertor, DAC and thence passed via low pass filter LP to the hybrid transformer. A voltage controlled crystal oscillator, which drives both ADC and
20 DAC, is connected to the synchronization block of the T1 chip.

25 An OFDM-frame is a sum of sinusoidal carriers modulated in phase and amplitude and spaced in the frequency domain with a minimum distance of separation between carriers. The assumption that the symbols within the frame are equally distributed and uncorrelated with each other, yields a time domain signal with an approximately normally distributed instantaneous amplitude. Thus, a small possibility
30 exists that input data can cooperatively interact to create pulses with very large peak levels. However, the maximum amplitude must be limited to a lower amplitude than this so that there exist a sufficient number of quantization levels, in the DAC, to handle average
35 signals.

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Even if the DAC has enough resolution to accommodate a high peak level in the transmitter, there are limitations on the receiver side (ADC). However, the implications on the receiver side may not be as severe as they seem.

A short cable has less attenuation in the high frequency range than a long cable, see Figure 9. This means that an occasional pulse may appear in the receiver almost unmodified by the cable characteristics. Hence, a relatively large dynamic range is required in the receiver. However, this can be readily achieved since almost uniform attenuations do not require a large dynamic range. The ADC needs to accommodate the region indicated in Figure 9 by the heavy solid arrowed line.

The larger high frequency attenuation of long cables does, however, require a large dynamic range. The high frequency attenuation also means that it would take several large peaks from the transmitter in order to build up high amplitudes in the receiver, a case which is even less likely to occur at the ADC input than single peaks. The headroom can, therefore, be decreased and the ADC should accommodate the region indicated by the heavy dashed arrowed line, in Figure 9.

To summarize, the performance can be optimized by carefully setting the signal level at the receiver ADC in dependence on cable length.

The splitter/hybrid has two major tasks, namely to:

- split and combine telephone signals (POTS) and VDSL signal frequency bands; and
- prevent the transmitted signal from appearing at the receiver on the same unit by balancing

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the cable.

5 Since each transmission direction has its own frequency band, it is possible to optimize both sides for their respective frequency bands to increase overall performance.

10 The purpose of the low-pass filter on the input signal is to reduce aliasing effects on interference above the used frequency range. The output low-pass filter reduces emitted power in the stop-band. These filters may be part of the splitter/hybrid module.

The best commercially available ADC today is the Analog Devices AD9042 which has a signal-to-noise ratio of approximately 66 dB. It is recommended that either this ADC, or one with equal performance, is used.

15 For the purposes of this description it is assumed that a 14 bit resolution DAC is used.

20 The FFT and IFFT algorithms are built from 1024-points complex FFTs with data reorganization to allow calculation of two real sequences at the same time. Hence, the FFT and IFFT are effectively 2048 points each. The hardware realization is based on a radix-32 kernel which calculates the result in three passes, see Figure 10.

25 The relationship between signal-to-noise ratio and resolution in the algorithm can be expressed as:

$$SNR=2^{2b-v-1}$$

with b = number of bits and v = 11 (number of effective radix-2 passes). Solving for b yields 17 bits

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resolution (based on ADC SNR), but since the ADC is not the only source of analog signal degradation, 16 bits resolution in the algorithm should be adequate in order to maintain the resolution throughout the system.

5 The VCXO generates the sampling frequency used in the NT part of the system. The control voltage is based on data from the synchronization unit. The clock frequency has to be very stable and phase locked to the NU reference clock in order to preserve orthogonality
10 between symbols.

 In order to make full use of the ADC dynamic range, a programmable attenuator has to be inserted before the ADC. The attenuation level is mainly a function of the cable length and can be determined from the timing
15 advance value by the system controller.

 Attenuator resolution and range, and the relationship between the timing advance value and attenuation level, have to be determined. Equalization and variance values may also be used in the calculations
20 for enhanced result.

 In a DMT system a very accurate synchronization between the transmitter and the receiver is necessary, especially when carriers are modulated with large constellations. In the embodiment herein described, a
25 new frame synchronization method that relies on correlation properties inherent in the received signal structure, is used.

 On the NU side, a fixed frequency crystal oscillator is used as a reference for generating the
30 sampling clock. On the NT side a sampling clock is generated by a VCXO (Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillator), which is phase-locked to the oscillator on

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the NU side. The VCXO is initially controlled by the frame timing estimate. The resolution of the frame timing estimate is, however, not sufficient in the present application. Therefore, after a lock-in sequence, a dedicated pilot carrier is used to achieve a very high sampling clock timing accuracy.

Due to the long symbol duration in a DMT system, inter-symbol interference caused by the channel time dispersion, can be eliminated by using a guard interval as a prefix to every frame in the time domain. In order to maintain the orthogonality of the frames, the content of each prefix is a copy of the last part of the following frame, making the frames seem partially cyclic.

The synchronization method used for estimating the frame timing, employs the high correlation that exists between a prefix and the corresponding part of a frame. By continuously correlating samples of the received signal, separated in time by the (known) frame length, the passage of a guard interval will cause a peak in the correlation estimate. Therefore, these peaks will have a known timing relation to the frames and can be used to create a frame start signal. The principle is illustrated in Figure 11.

The correlator and the peak time estimator use a system clock generated by a VCXO. This clock is divided by the total number of samples in a signalling interval, (a cyclic prefix and a frame), to create a signal with the same period as the correlation peaks. The phase difference, (frame time deviation), between these two signals is used as an input to a feed-back controller that adjusts the VCXO frequency to the correct sampling frequency. The phase of this sampling clock is, however, not accurate enough to be used in a DMT system.

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Therefore, the frame timing estimation is primarily used for a lock-in operation. It is also used for monitoring the frame timing to detect major deviations that will make a resynchronization necessary.

5 The correlation of the received data is calculated continuously. The time difference between the two signals is achieved by using a digital delay line of one frame length. The output of the delay line is multiplied by the non-delayed signal and integrated
10 (accumulated) over an interval equal to the length of the cyclic prefix. The output of the integrator is the estimate of the correlation function.

 Since only the timing information of the correlation estimate is used, a simplified estimator is
15 implemented, using only the sign of the input data. This hardware implementation has a greatly reduced complexity compared to using the full sample word length.

 Computer simulations have shown that using
20 synchronous averaging of several signalling intervals reduces the variance of the frame timing estimate. Due to the reduced data word length used in the multiplier part of the correlator, it is feasible to implement such an averaging function immediately following the
25 multiplier.

 A block diagram showing the implementation of the correlator is shown in Figure 12. The incoming signal $X(k)$ is past through a delay with $N = 1024$, i.e. one frame, and to a conjugator. The output from the delay and conjugator are then multiplied to produce a signal
30 $Y(k)$ which is passed to an averager. The output of the averager, $Z(k)$ is past to a subtractor from which $Z(k)$ delayed by $L = 128$ is subtracted. This yields signal

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W(k) which is passed to an accumulator yielding an output signal C(k).

5 The details of the averaging part of the correlator are shown in Figure 13. The averager comprises a series of delay elements combined with adders, as shown. The output signal can be expressed as:

$$Z(k) = \sum_{i=0}^6 Y(k-iM)$$

where Y(k) is the input signal and Z(k) is the output signal.

10 In order to make the averaging synchronous to the frame structure of the signal, the delays equal the signalling interval.

15 A detector for finding the position of the maximum magnitude of the correlation function estimate is shown in Figure 14. It is implemented using a register (#1) for the most recent maximum value and a comparator. The register content and the correlation magnitude are compared, and every time a value larger than the register content is encountered, the new value is stored
20 in the register. The present value of a counter, counting sampling intervals (modulo the signalling interval), is also put into a second register (#2). When a whole signalling interval has passed, this second register will contain an index to the maximum value
25 found during that interval. This index is stored in a third register (#3), once per signalling interval, and the content of the first register (#1) is divided by two (using shift).

The index stored in register #3 is interpreted as

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the deviation between the counter value and the actual timing of the input signal frames. The feed-back controller will make the average of this deviation converge towards zero. The counter value can then be used as a pointer into the signalling interval. The frame timing clock is generated using this counter value to indicate the frame start.

The estimation of the pilot carrier frequency domain complex representation is performed using the FFT unit available in the system. The advantage of using this method is that the estimate will be independent of the varying modulation of the other carriers. This is due to the inherent orthogonality between the carriers. In order to achieve an estimate with acceptably low variance, some averaging is necessary. This is done using first-order digital IIR filters.

Unfortunately, the estimate is represented as a complex number in rectangular coordinates so the argument is not directly available. In the feed-back loop it is necessary to detect very small argument deviations. Therefore, the resolution of the argument must be high.

The feed-back controller will make the pilot carrier argument converge towards zero. An approximation of the argument, that is linear only in a small range around zero, is then sufficient to achieve acceptable performance. A useful approximation that is monotonic in almost all four quadrants and also easy to implement in digital logic is described by the expression:

$$A = M \cdot [\Im(C) - (1 - \operatorname{sgn} \Re(C)) \cdot K \cdot \Re(C) \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \Im(C)]$$

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where C is the complex pilot carrier estimate, M is a positive scaling constant and K is a positive constant that affects the shape of the function ($K=2$ is used here).

5 The channel introduces phase-shift on the pilot carrier that might cause misalignment between the input signal frame timing and the pilot argument zero. In order to eliminate this problem, the pilot carrier estimate is also passed through the frequency domain
10 equalizer. The equalizer parameter for this carrier is set during the start-up sequence, when the frame timing estimate has converged to its final value.

 The selection of pilot carrier will be fixed, but logic for selecting other carriers as pilot can also be
15 provided.

 The feed-back loop actually has two controllers, each with its own input signal. The two controller outputs are added and fed via a D/A-converter to the VCXO that generates the sampling clock. Both
20 controllers are of the PI type (Proportional and Integrating).

 Figure 15 gives an overview of the signal paths. The received time domain data passes through the correlator and peak position estimator to yield the
25 frame clock. The complex frequency domain pilot carrier derived from the equalizer is passed to a pilot argument estimator, the output of which is past to feedback controllers which also receive an output from the peak estimator. The output from the feedback controllers is
30 then passed to a digital to analogue convertor to yield a signal used to control the VCXO.

 During the start-up sequence, only the frame timing

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controller is active. When the frame timing has stabilized, the equalization parameter for the pilot carrier is calculated and set (by the SC). This is done only once and further updating of this parameter is inhibited. After this change of equalization parameter, the averager for the argument estimate is given sufficient settling time. Finally, the frame timing controller is stopped and the pilot argument controller is activated. When the frame timing controller is stopped, its last output value is locked so the VCXO frequency remains close to its final value.

The pilot carrier is also used for the transmission of the Base Synchronization Interval (BSI) timing information. The carrier argument is normally supposed to be constant. A short pattern is BPSK-modulated onto the carrier, using phases 0 and π and leaving the carrier at phase 0 during the rest of the BSI interval. If this pattern is only a small fraction (<1%) of the BSI interval, the disturbance of the pilot carrier argument estimation is negligible. A correlator is used for detecting the pattern and give the timing signal for BSI.

The system controller (SC) must have read access, for synchronization lock detection and monitoring reasons, to registers holding the frame time deviation estimate and the pilot argument approximation.

In order to handle the initial equalization of the pilot carrier, it is necessary for the SC to read the averaged pilot carrier complex representation and write to the equalization parameter memory.

An offset register for determining the relative timing between the input data frames and the frame start signal is necessary and must be writable by the SC.

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This is used on the NT side.

The detected BSI event signals, for both receive and transmit, should be connected to the SC as interrupt inputs.

5 Alternatively, the pilot carrier can be recovered
from the time-domain signal, using a band-pass filter,
and directly used for phase-locking of a sampling clock
oscillator. The frequency-domain method, described
10 here, has the advantage that the pilot carrier estimate
is independent of the modulation of the other carriers
due to the orthogonality. A different frame
synchronization method would be dependent on including
a known pattern in some frames. This would reduce the
system capacity.

15 The frame and cyclic prefix lengths are fixed in
the embodiment herein described. The method, as
described above, is designed to work in a feed-back loop
with a VCXO. In a unit using a fixed sampling clock
oscillator, the frame timing estimator design needs to
20 be slightly modified. It is important that the VCXO has
very low phase noise, since the feed-back loop is too
slow to compensate such a disturbance.

A discrete multi-tone (DMT) system modulates N
complex data symbols onto N carriers (here we use N=1024
25 carriers). This mapping is computed as an inverse
discrete Fourier transform by using the Inverse Fast
Fourier Transform (IFFT). In the receiver the N
carriers are demodulated by a FFT.

30 In the modem, herein described, the FFT and IFFT is
carried out by the same unit, using the same radix 16,
or 32 core, in different phases. This process is
illustrated schematically in Figure 16.

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5 The main operation is divided into frames of length 2048 real, or 1024 complex values. For each frame this unit performs a FFT, IFFT, Scaling, Descaling, and addition of Cyclic Prefix.

 The FFT and IFFT calculate 2048 point real FFTs and operate with a minimum of 16 bit arithmetic.

10 For the network terminal side, (NT), there is a requirement on synchronization between the input frame start and the IFFT output start. (A synchronization between the upstream and downstream carriers). The transmitter should be able to start sending a frame before it starts receiving a frame, so called timing advance.

15 A scaling should be provided before the IFFT . This scaling is a multiplication between the real coefficients stored in this unit and the input values from the symbol mapper (SM). The coefficients are 16 bits each.

20 The coefficient memory consists of two banks of equal size (16 x 1024 bit). One bank is in use while the other is updated. Switching is enabled through a PCI command and is executed at the next BSI.

25 After the FFT, a rescaling should be performed before transferring the data for equalization and symbol detection. This descaling is a multiplication by the inverse of the scaling values. The coefficients are represented by 16 bits.

30 An exponent (resulting in a post shift) of 4 bits might also be needed to maintain the precision.

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The coefficient memory consists of two banks of equal size $((16+4) \times 1024 \text{ bit})$. One bank is in use while the other is updated. Switching is enabled through a PCI command and is executed at the next BSI.

5 At the beginning of each frame a cyclic prefix is added. This process is illustrated schematically in Figure 17. The insertion of a cyclic prefix avoids inter-symbol interference (ISI) and preserves the orthogonality between the tones, resulting in a simple
10 input-output relation which makes it possible to view each carrier as a separate channel. This cyclic prefix consists of a repetition of the last part of the frame.

15 Given that timing advance is used and the maximum cable length is 1300 m, a cyclic prefix of 128 samples will be needed. Thus, the output for each frame should be sample:

1920, 1921, ..., 2046, 2047, 0, 1, 2, ..., 2046, 2047.

20 For each of the above component, there is a FIFO to interface the external world with the FFT/IFFT input and output memories. Thus, in total there are 4 FIFOs.

It is recommended that the FIFOs interfacing the analog side have a size of 384 words (16 bits) and the FIFOs interfacing the T1 chip have a size of 448 words (32 bits).

25 Another DMT technique that does not use Fourier transforms is Discrete Wavelet Multi-tone Transform (DWMT). This method has been proposed to the ADSL standardization committee, which turned it down.

30 The precision needed in this technique depends on the required dynamic range, which in turn, is decided by

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the analog components (esp. DAC). The FIFO size will depend on clock speed differences and the amount of timing advance used. The use of clipping is a trade off between dynamic range (quantization noise) and clipping noise.

Channel estimation is performed using a decision directed method, since all data frames are then used for updating the channel model. Known data frames are necessary only at start-up. Under certain conditions, the interference on the channel can be estimated using all data frames. This is important for early detection of changes in the channel transmission quality.

The basic principle for decision directed estimation is that differences between received data and known transmitted data are used for updating a channel model. At a certain stage of this process, the channel model is accurate enough to be used for equalization of the received data and the detector will produce correct data. This output data can then be used in the same way as the known data for further updating of the channel model. Therefore, the predefined data frames are no longer necessary and random data transmitted through the channel is used instead.

By using data taken after the equalizer as one input and data after the detector as the other input, an adaptive updating algorithm can be designed. It modifies the equalization parameters in small steps in such directions that the equalizer converges towards a model of the channel inverse. Figure 18 shows a block diagram of such a system. Frequency domain input data enters the equaliser and is multiplied by the output of an equalisation parameter updating unit, EQ. The resultant signal, U, is passed to a detector (quantizer) whose output is Y. Y is then passed to a symbol decoder

- 40 -

which produces a decoded data bit stream. U and Y are also passed to an input of the equalization parameter updating unit and to a variance estimator. The output of the variance estimator is W.

5 An adaptive algorithm for estimating the equalizer parameters (EQ), using the equalized data (U) and the quantized data (Y) as inputs, is described by the following equation:

$$EQ_{k+1} = EQ_k + \frac{\mu}{|U_k|^2} \cdot EQ_k \cdot U_k^* \cdot (Y_k - U_k)$$

10 where μ , is a positive constant ($\mu \ll 1$) that affects the adaption dynamics. A smaller value gives a slower adaption than a larger value, but it also gives a better robustness when there are disturbances on the input signals.

15 For implementation reasons, the division, shown in the equation, should be avoided. The expression $\mu/|U_k|^2$ has a too large dynamic range to be replaced by a constant.

It is possible, though, to quantize this expression in a logarithmic fashion as shown below:

$$\frac{\mu}{|U_k|^2} \approx 2^{\text{integer}(2 \cdot \log_2 |U_k|) + \text{integer}(\log_2 \mu)}$$

20 The exponent of the above expression can be produced using the absolute value of U_k as the input of a binary priority encoder and negating the output. Since the expression is an integer power of two, the multiplication operation in the algorithm is implemented
25 using a barrel shifter.

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5 The variance of the interference on each of the
carriers is estimated using the standard method of
integrating the squared deviations from a mean. In this
case each quantized value, Y , is used as the mean for
the range of data values, U , that are quantized to this
10 Y . This method assumes that the symbol error rate is
low enough for each data value to be associated with the
correct mean. However, if suitable constellations are
selected for the different carriers, this condition is
fulfilled.

Figure 18 shows the variance estimator as a part of
the system. The algorithm used for the estimation is
described by the following equation:

$$W_{k+1} = (1-\epsilon) \cdot W_k + \epsilon \cdot |Y_k - u_k|^2$$

15 The integration is here replaced by an
exponentially weighted averaging filter. The parameter
 ϵ is a small positive constant ($\epsilon \ll 1$) that affects the
dynamic properties of the filter. This is not a
critical parameter and selecting an ϵ among integer
powers of two will be sufficient.

20 If a value of ϵ is selected that gives a good
variance estimate, the algorithm will not be able to
detect sudden changes in the interference level.
Therefore, a separate algorithm, working in parallel
with the variance estimator, may be necessary for this
25 task.

The system controller must have both read and write
access to the memory holding the equalization
parameters. Initialization of the parameters is
necessary at start-up. Monitoring the parameters is
30 also necessary to detect when they have adapted close

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enough to their final values.

5 The channel variance memory must be available for system controller read operations. Initialization of this memory to all zeroes can be connected to a system reset.

 The parameters affecting the dynamics of the estimators must be accessible for write from the system controller.

10 The method, herein described, assumes a specific start-up sequence, both for the channel and the interference estimation. During normal execution it is dependent on a suitable selection of bit-loading, giving low enough symbol error rate.

15 It is important that the equalization parameters are initialized to unity value at the beginning of the start-up sequence, since the input data to the updating algorithm passes through the equalizer. The updating algorithm is sensitive to scale changes in the data path.

20 Any change of scaling in the transmitter must be compensated in the receiver. This also calls for special care in the use of the analog input gain control in the receiver.

25 The symbol mapper, (encoder), maps a number of bits into a complex number (I, Q) which indirectly determines the phase and amplitude of a carrier. The mapping of all values of a certain bit length is called a constellation, and is illustrated in Figure 19. The detection is the inverse function, that is, from a
30 complex value, determining the value of the bits transmitted on the carrier. The number of bits sent on

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a certain carrier is determined by the bit-loading factor for that carrier.

5 The construction of a specific constellation is aimed at letting each point be as far removed, as possible, from all the other points. At the same time the average energy should be as low as possible. Another constraint is that the mapping and detection unit should be as simple as possible. The decision as to which constellation is to be used will, however, influence not only the symbol mapping and detection units, but also the bit loading and possibly the adaptive equalizer.

15 For a given carrier, the encoder selects an odd-integer point (I, Q) from the square-grid constellation based on the b bits $(v_{b-1}, v_{b-2}, \dots, v_1, v_0)$. For convenience of description, these b bits are identified with an integer label whose binary representation is $(v_{b-1}, v_{b-2}, \dots, v_1, v_0)$. For example, for $b=2$, the four constellation points are labelled 0, 1, 2, 3 corresponding to $(v_1, v_0) = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)$, respectively.

25 For even values of b , the integer values I and Q of the constellation point (I, Q) are determined from the b bits $(v_{b-1}, v_{b-2}, \dots, v_1, v_0)$ as follows. Split V into $VI = (v_{b-1}, v_{b-2}, \dots, v_1)$ and $VQ = (v_{b-2}, v_{b-3}, \dots, v_0)$. Then apply the inverse Gray code to VI and VQ . This yields I and Q as $I = 2 \text{ Gray}'(VI) + 1$ and $Q = 2 \text{ Gray}'(VQ) + 1$.

Figure 19. shows how the binary pattern of V maps onto I and Q given $b = 6$.

30 Before these values are sent to the IFFT they are normalized by shifting them so that the msb of these numbers become the msb of the output $(16 - \lceil b/2 \rceil)$ steps

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left).

For a given carrier, the decoder uses a constellation point (I, Q) to determine the b bits ($v_{b-1}, v_{b-2}, \dots, v_1, v_0$). For convenience of description, these b bits are identified with an integer label whose binary representation is ($v_{b-1}, v_{b-2}, \dots, v_1, v_0$)

It is assumed that the values of I and Q are limited by saturation to the range (X, Y). To determine V the values $I = (i_{15}, i_{14}, \dots, i_1, i_0)$ and $Q = (q_{15}, q_{14}, \dots, q_1, q_0)$ are Gray coded and then combined into V as $V = (gi_{15}, gq_{15}, gi_{14}, gq_{14}, \dots)$, where the upper b bits are valid.

The number of bits each carrier carries, depends on their respective Signal-to-Noise Ratios (SNR). The Signal-to-Noise Ratio is calculated for each carrier in the receiver. Based on the Signal-to-Noise Ratios, bit-loading factors are calculated for each carrier. Thus, the number of bits each carrier is to carry per transmitted symbol is decided. These bit-loading factors are calculated in an initial training session and can be updated if required. The MUSIC system uses 2-dimensional Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) on each carrier, with bit-loading factors varying from 0 - 12 bits.

The number of bits transmitted on each carrier may be expressed as:

$$\beta_i = b_i + \log_2(L) = \log_2\left(1 + \frac{SNR_i}{\Gamma}\right) \quad (1)$$

where Γ , the SNR gap, depends on modulation, possible coding and a system margin, and L is the constellation expansion due to the extra bits needed for coding.

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Using QAM constellations and some form of coding yields:

$$\Gamma = \frac{[Q^{-1}(\frac{P_s}{4})]^2}{3} - \gamma_d + \gamma_{margin} \quad (dB) \quad (2)$$

where P_s is the desired symbol error rate, γ_d is the gain of coding in the system, γ_{margin} is the system margin. The system margin is a factor that is used to compensate for non-modelled losses, impulse noise etc. Equation (1) gives bit-loading factors with infinite granularity. The bit-loading factors are rounded to give the supported factors (0 - 12 bits).

The rounding procedure will decrease the performance of the DMT system. If the energy distribution is allowed to vary energy-loading factors can be calculated for each carrier. This provides the possibility to tune the energy, so that (1) results in a bit-loading factor supported by the system. Tuning gives:

$$E_i = 2^{\frac{(\beta_i - 1)\Gamma}{SNR_i}} \quad (3)$$

This can, however, result in very large differences between carrier energies. In an environment with several different DMT systems, peculiar effects may occur if the different energies are allowed to vary too much. The Far-End Crosstalk (FEXT) will vary significantly in such an environment, and some DMT systems may get all the capacity of the cable. To prevent these effects, only small changes of the carrier energies can be allowed. Another limiting factor is the maximum energy that is allowed on each carrier.

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The input data to the bit-loading algorithm will depend on the chosen frequency domain equalizer. If an adaptive DFE is used the SNR is given by:

$$SNR_i = W_i \quad (4)$$

5 where W_i is the estimated interference variance described above.

10 For each carrier, a bit-loading factor and an energy-loading factor is calculated. The bit-loading factors may be represented with 3 bits, but to prepare the system for odd bit-loading factors as well, 4 bits are recommended. For energy-loading, n bits are used to give $2^n - 1$ possible factors.

15 The implementation of the calculations of bit-loading and energy-loading factors can be made in four stages as illustrated in Figure 20. To reach a given bit rate, a required SNR can be calculated and the system margin can be adjusted so that the desired bit rate is reached. The process, illustrated in Figure 20, involves the following steps.

- 20 - First the SNR is calculated using (4).
- 25 - Second, four comparisons, that is one for each of the four bits representing the bit-loading factor, are carried out. The thresholds depends on L and Γ , and can be precalculated. The first comparison decides if the bit loading factor is greater than 7, the result of this comparison controls the first of the four bits representing the bit-loading factor, it also controls the threshold for the next comparison. In a similar way, this comparison
- 30

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control the second bit and the threshold for the next comparison. After the four comparisons, the bit-loading factor is definite.

5 - The third step is to calculate the scale factor for the transmitted energy so that the channel is used more efficiently. The energy is scaled according to equation (3).

10 - Finally, the scale factor is quantized to n bits.

It should be noted that to implement a system with constant energy loading, only the first two steps are necessary.

15 The energy loading and the shifting performed for normalization in the symbol mapping, determine the scaling and descaling factors sent to the IFFT/FFT processor.

20 As previously stated, at the present time, bit-loading is used to vary the number of bits per sub-carrier, in so called discrete multi-tone, and OFDM-transmission systems. Information concerning channel properties, such as bit-loading and energy-loading information, is transmitted as a sequence of N numbers, where N is the number of the sub-carriers.

25 Thus, it is necessary, when using discrete multi-tone (DMT) systems, to transmit information concerning how the channel properties affect the transmission, for example, the number of bits that is to be transmitted per symbol. When using a large number of sub-carriers, a relatively large amount of information, relating to
30 channel properties, has to be transmitted. It is,

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therefore, a requirement of such systems to provide an effective method for transmitting such information.

5 Since a typical sub-carrier has properties similar to those of neighbouring sub-carriers, an effective method for the transmission of channel information is to transmit the channel information as a sequence of a number of groups, in which each group contains information concerning the number of sub-carriers having the same value and the actual value of such sub-carriers.

10 Thus, in accordance with the present invention, a multi-carrier transmission system, i.e. the MUSIC system of Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, is arranged in a manner whereby each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, and the transceivers, or more particularly, modems associated therewith, are adapted to transmit the channel information as a sequence of a number groups, each one of which contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as the parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter. The parameter which may have a plurality of discrete values, may be a bit-loading value, or a QAM constellation identifier.

20 In a DMT-system, such as the MUSIC system, the number of sub-carriers, N , may, as is illustrated in Figure 33 of the accompanying drawings, be equal to 1024 and there may be 50 different plateaus, i.e. the channel information may be transmitted, in accordance with the present invention, as a sequence of 50 groups.

30 Thus, if it is assumed that there are 1024 sub-

carriers, that the number of groups is equal to 50, and that a modem needs to transmit the number of bits that each channel should use (0 to 15, i.e. 4 bits), it will be directly evident from the following table that, by using the method of the present invention, it will be possible to ~~effect~~ ^{achieve} a saving in the transmission capacity, because considerably less information will have to be transmitted.

Method	Bits to be transmitted	Bits actually transmitted
Typical Method	$1024 \times 4 = 4096$	100%
Present Invention	$50 \times (4 + 10) = 700$	17%

In determining the number of groups, or plateaus, that may be used, in order to achieve the advantages of the present invention, account should be taken of the following analysis.

If it is assumed that:

- the number of discrete values of the parameter, referred to above, is $> 2^m$, but $\leq 2^{m+1}$,
- the number of sub-carriers N is $> 2^m$, but $\leq 2^{m+1}$, and
- the number of plateaus is P,

then the amount of information data transmitted, in accordance with the method of the present invention, will be reduced, if:

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$$P (m + n) < N \times n$$

In considering the case where $N = 1024$ sub-carriers and there are 15 parameter values, i.e. where $m = 10$, and $n = 4$, then it follows from the above equation that:

5
$$P (4 + 10) < 1024 \times 4 = 4096$$

i.e. the figure given in the above table for a typical method.

10 In the foregoing case, which can be considered as the break even point, i.e. no saving in transmission time, the number of plateaus P will be as follows:

$$P = 4094/14 = 292 \text{ plateaus}$$

Clearly, it will be advantageous to use the method of the present invention, for those cases where $P < 200$ and, more particularly, where $P < 100$.

15 For example, where P is equal to 200, the bits to be transmitted will be 2,800, i.e. a saving of approximately 32% in comparison to a typical method. As for the case where 100 plateaus are used, there will be a saving of approximately 66%.

20 It will be directly evident from the foregoing description that the method of the present invention can be used by any modem which is adapted to transmit information concerning how the capacity of a channel should be used, and which uses OFDM, or similar
25 techniques, for the distribution of such information on a number of sub-carrier waves.

The object of channel coding is to decrease bit error rate. The type of coding which should be used is

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dependent on the error pattern characteristics. Expected error sources include random noise (inducing random bit errors), impulse noise (inducing error bursts) and clipping (inducing error bursts).

5 Errors caused by impulse noise will primarily affect one, or two, bits per carrier. The probability for a single bit error on one carrier is always higher than the probability of 2 bit errors, which is in turn higher than the probability of 3 bit errors, and so on.
10 This depends on the way the bits in a symbol are coded (i.e. Gray coding).

 All coding depends on a synchronisation in order to determine the start-bit for the code-words and/or interleaving blocks. In a system, such as, the MUSIC
15 modem, simple dead reckoning will be sufficient, since a data flow slip can never occur without loss of frame synchronization, or bit loading mis-adjustments. These errors will necessitate a partial, or full, system restart.

20 The channel coding will also include interleaving in order to increase the possibility of correcting burst errors.

 Interleaving should be as deep as possible to obtain optimal working. The limiting factor on the
25 depth is the time delay which is introduced into the system.

 The difference between time and frequency interleaving is of small importance because the coding and interleaving function is not sensitive to frame
30 boundaries.

 Reed-Solomon codes have the drawback that they are

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5 primarily burst error correcting over a small number of bits (usually eight), a so called symbol. Burst errors from impulse noise will mostly introduce a single bit error in some of the symbols. To use the advantage of Reed Solomon codes, the most error prone bits have to be concentrated in one, or a few, of the Reed-Solomon symbols.

10 The system margin is, in itself, a sort of coding, using each carrier's margin as the symbol's redundancy. This, per symbol, redundancy should be converted to a shared redundancy that can be used by a larger number of symbols in order to handle burst errors. The higher coding rate that this imposes can be used by some types of convolutional code.

15 Using a convolutional code combined with soft information is, therefore, the optimal solution for a system with the MUSIC channel characteristics.

20 The convolutional code should be combined with interleaving. It is possible to use a top level Reed-Solomon code, or another burst error correcting code, e.g. Fire codes, in order to detect/correct the remaining bit errors. This is especially useful as these errors appear in bursts as a result of the decoding of the convolutional code.

25 The system controller is based on a microcontroller, or signal processor, dependent on capacity requirements. For the MUSIC system the processor can be placed externally. A PCI-bus interface is used to connect the system controller and the
30 different ASICs which make up the modem. Operation of the system controller is schematically illustrated in Figure 21 which shows the interaction paths over a PCI bus, between the system controller and the FFT chip, the

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data mapping and detection chip, and the coding and decoding chip. Functions performed by the system controller are:

- handling of Control Channel Signalling;
- 5 - calculating bit loading and energy loading factors;
- real time updating of system parameters; and
- system supervision.

10 The system controller, used with the modem herein described, is programmable and accessible through an on-board JTAG interface.

15 As shown in Figure 22, in a modem connection, using modems herein described, the two data paths work independently of each other on the same physical copper cable, terminating in the network unit (NU) on the network side and the network termination (NT) on the user side. Both the transmitter Tx and receiver Rx are controlled by the system controller.

20 The system controller, after start up, calculates and updates the bit loading and energy loading factors. This updating has to be done at the same time, starting from the same frame, on both the transmit and receive side.

25 The calculations are done and the updating is initiated on the receiving side. The Control Channel combined with the BSI clock is used to ensure the synchronisation of the updating.

The system controller also supervises the system.

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Indications of system failure include the control channel starting to indicate errors, or reception of too many errors from the channel decoding unit. The system controller can initiate restart on different levels; for example, go back to "idle mode", or make a complete start up.

The Control Channel is a selected carrier that is only used for signalling between the two modems. The constellation on the carrier is initially 4 QAM and the data rate is approximately 16 kBit/s. The bit-loading can be changed to another constellation in order to increase the data rate.

The protocol on the Control Channel is partly based on HDLC for the physical layer. This means that the messages are packed as a number of octets with use of "flag sequence" and "bit-stuffing". A 16-bit "frame check sequence" ensures that every message is received correctly.

The "flag sequence", "bit-stuffing" and "frame check sequence" are handled in the hardware on the mapping and detection chip. The content of the messages is handled by the system controller.

The maximum message length is limited to 64 octets due to the size of the buffers on the mapping and detection chip.

Higher level protocols can partly be based on the CCITT Q.921 recommendations.

In the MUSIC modem SC, several different vectors are managed, these are illustrated, schematically, in Figure 23.

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For the transmitter part there are the bit-loading, and energy scaling vector. Correspondingly on the receiver side there are the bit-loading, descoding and equalization vector.

5 As previously described, the pilot carrier delivers a transmitter/receiver synchronization by sending and detecting a specific pattern. This clock is used by the system to synchronize changes in the transmitter and receiver vectors.

10 The time between the pilot synchronization patterns is called base sync interval (BSI) and is determined by the system response time, as shown in Figure 24.

 This BSI is hardware dependent. Its length will not be changed, since the response time always stays the same.

 When the system is up and running there will be a synchronization, between the uplink transmitter and receiver, by the base sync interval uplink (BSI-U) and the base sync interval downlink (BSI-D), see Figure 25.

20 These BSI are of the exact same length but are shifted half the BSI interval.

 The SC at the NU, or NT, will receive interrupts for both BSI-U and BSI-D.

 For the NU there will be a transmitting BSI-D interrupt and a receiving BSI-U interrupt. By shifting the BSI-U by BSI/2, the SC load will be better distributed over the BSI period.

 The bit-loading vector supplies the system with the modulation pattern for each carrier. This is a vector that needs to be held and updated, at exactly the same

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time for the transmitter and the receiver side, in order to supply an error free connection. By using the BSI, the vector is changed synchronously on the receiver and the transmitter side.

5 The bit-loading factors, constellations that are used on each carrier, are handled by two memories for receiving and two memories for transmitting on the mapping and detection chip. Each of the four memories contains a 4-bit word for each carrier (1024 x 4).

10 The system controller points to which of the memories will be used for transmit and which will be used for receive after the start from next BSI interval.

 The bit loading factor can have values between 0 and 12 where 0 denotes an unused carrier, 1 - 12 denote the number of bits in the constellation (e.g. 2 for 4
15 QAM, 4 for 16 QAM, 10 for 1024 QAM).

 The energy vector holds information on how the carriers are scaled/descaled in energy. This is a vector that needs to be updated synchronously, otherwise
20 it will generate a distorted channel estimate and bit errors. The scaling vector will also be used as a mask for cancelled carriers.

 Scaling of the different carriers on the transmitter side is handled by a memory area on the FFT
25 chip. The memory consists of one 16-bit word for each carrier (1024 x 16). These values are multiplied by the vector for each carrier in the frequency domain (I and Q are multiplied with the value separately).

 The memory is doubled in order to ensure a
30 synchronous updating. The system controller points to which of the two memories will be used from the start of

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the next BSI interval.

5 A corresponding memory (doubled) is implemented on the receiving side in order to rescale the carriers before symbol detection. If these memories contain a complex value for each carrier (32 bits/carrier), only the I value will be used for rescaling.

The scaling and rescaling factors have values between 0.5 and 2.0. The value 0 is used for carrier cancelling.

10 The equalization vector is used to equalize the received frame according to the channel characteristics. This vector is updated periodically, independent of the other side, as the channel estimate is calculated by the receiver.

15 Depending on the specific transmission characteristics of a carrier, it will be assigned one of the following modes:

- 20 - ordinary carrier - this carrier transmits data correspondingly to the calculated bit-loading value and are transmitter scaled and receiver descaled;
- cancelled carrier - no energy is to be transmitted on this frequency and the scaling vector is, therefore, set to zero; or
- 25 - bad carrier, the SNR is too low to transmit any data and the bit-loading is therefore set to zero.

For carrier mode 1 (CM1) the system operates as normal. The receiver continuously estimates the

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channel. Equalization changes are made for each new estimate. Using the characteristics, the SC calculates the optimal bit-loading factor. This value is transferred to the transmitter using the CCH and a synchronous change is made.

For carrier mode 2 (CM2) the energy scaled/descaled value is set to zero to disable any output/input energy. The bit-loading vector value is also set to zero to indicate that the carrier is disabled. For this carrier no channel estimate can be made.

For carrier mode 3 (CM3) the receiver has calculated a zero for the bit-loading factor. On the transmitter side, this means that no data can be transmitted and, therefore, no channel estimate can be made at the receiver. To avoid this, the corresponding carrier value from the sync frame is sent, enabling channel estimation to be performed at the receiver. The scaling/descaling value can be used to lower the output power. The carrier modes are summarised in Table 4.

The basic functionality for the system start-up sequence, i.e. cold and warm boot, is now considered.

Initially the system is considered to be powered off at one, or both, ends, NU and NT. This occurs if power is lost by power failure, or by the user unplugging the NT equipment. The main considerations for the start-up is, besides the connection function, minimizing the interference level for other modems running on neighbouring cables.

The various frame types employed by the system are considered below.

1. The synch frame is used for channel estimation.

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This frame holds a fixed modulation pattern for every carrier, thereby enabling easy channel estimation. By letting the modulation pattern be described by a random sequence, the cross correlation inside the frame is kept low so that the frame correlation, used for synchronization, is improved.

2. Data frame 1, (DF1), carries random data on all carriers, except for four predefined carriers that transmit the control channel (CCH) in parallel. It is used at start-up when the CCH carrier is undetermined and enables the receiver to select the least disturbed carrier, thereby securing the CCH connection.
3. Data frame 2 (DF2) carries random data on all carriers except one, which bears the control channel (CCH). It is used when the CCH carrier has been determined and the bit-loading factors are still not set.
4. Data frame 3 (DF3) carries data and makes use of the bit-loading functionality to maximize the bandwidth. One carrier is always dedicated to the control channel (CCH).

The system uses a special frame sequence, shown in Figure 26, at start-up and in idle mode, called the start-up sequence (SUS).

The SUS can be composed by using the different data frames, DF1 and DF2, which are, accordingly, named SUS1 and SUS2. In the SUS frame sequence, the synch frames are used for channel estimation.

After the start-up, the synch frames are replaced

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with data frames, as shown in Figure 27, and the channel estimation process switches from using synch frames to using the data frame. The data frame type for this sequence is DF3.

5 At system start, neither side of the modem, NU and NT, are transmitting any energy over the copper pair. The default set-up for each side, in this state, is to run the receiver, leaving the transmitter dead.

10 The receiver, on each side, tries to perform a frame correlation to detect a frame start. This correlation is run through a threshold function giving the receiver a distinct indication when the other side starts sending. It is this indication that operates as a wake-up signal.

15 The wake-up signal is only used by the NT side. If the decision to start-up is made on the NU side, the system goes directly to the "Set-up sequence", described below.

20 This part of the start-up procedure is timed out if a transition to the "Set-up sequence" is not detected.

25 The basic modem wake-up signalling is illustrated in Figure 28. Initially both modems are searching for frame correlation. One modem, on the right of Figure 28, transmits a wake-up signal, in the form of a SUS1. The other modem detects frame correlation and starts the set-up sequence, described below.

 When the wake-up state is passed, the network side (NU) initiates the "Set-up sequence".

30 The set-up sequence will now be considered. This set-up sequence starts after the network side has

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detected a wake-up signal, or the network initiates the set-up.

5 The first step of the set-up sequence is illustrated in Figure 29. In this phase the NU starts to send the SUS1 pattern. The NU repeatedly transmits a timing advance (TA) setting, with TA = zero, message on the CCH. The master clock in the system is now the NU transmit frame and sample clock. The pilot is transmitted continuously.

10 The NT receiver side, searching for frame correlation, detects frames and can retrieve the frame and sample clock. It now starts the channel estimation which at the current rate of sync frames calculates an accurate estimate within 300 msec. Using this estimate,
15 the receiver starts polling the predefined CCH carriers and, upon message receive, selects this carrier for the CCH. The NT transmitter now starts with TA = 0 for local timing and sends the ack on the CCH carrier for each received TA selection message, repeating the
20 received TA value. It also shifts the outgoing pilot by BSI/2 from the incoming pilot, so that the SC load is distributed over time. When the NU detects the frame correlation, the transition to step 2, of the set-up sequence is made.

25 Thus, step 1 of the set-up sequence commences with the transmitter, in the network unit modem, transmitting a SUS1 and a TA message with TA = 0 at periodic intervals. On receipt of this, the receiver of the terminal modem:

- 30 - performs frame correlation and retrieves the frame clock;
- commences FFT processing;

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- enables pilot decoding;
 - retrieves the BSI;
 - enables channel estimation;
 - selects a CCH; and
- 5 - decodes the TA selection message.

The transmitter in the terminal unit then transmits an ack, SUS1, a TA = 0 message and a pilot shifted by BSI/2. The receiver in the network unit waits for frame correlation.

10 Step 2 of set-up sequence, see Figure 30, commences with the NU side now calculating a timing advance value (TA). The CCH message is changed to the new, corrected, TA value.

15 When the NT side receives the new TA value it changes the local timing and continues to send the ack message, with a new TA value, for every TA selection message.

20 On the NU receiver, the frame clock is lost, due to the NT transmitter changing frame clock, and the unit needs to recorrelate. After the frame clock has been retrieved the CCH is decoded and, upon ack detection, containing the new TA value, the system terminates the TA message and goes to the third step of the set-up sequence.

25 Thus, step 2 of the set-up sequence starts with the transmitter in the network unit, NU, transmitting a TA message containing the correct TA, say X, together with a SUS1, in response to the SUS1 and TA = 0 message

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transmitted from the terminal transmitter. The terminal unit, NT,:

- receives the new TA message;
- corrects the outgoing frame clock; and
- 5 - transmits an ack SUS1 and TA = X.

The network unit, NU,:

- performs frame correlation;
- retrieves the frame clock;
- starts FFT processing;
- 10 - enables pilot decoding;
- retrieves the BSI;
- enables channel estimation;
- selects a CCH; and
- decodes the message.

15 The last set-up sequence, step 3, see Figure 31, handles the CCH choice for uplink and downlink. For the uplink, the NU receiver has selected the most suitable carrier and sends a CCH message containing this selection to the NT side. The message is sent
20 repeatedly until it receives an ack.

On the NT side, the receiver decodes the CCH message and terminates the SUS1 and transmits a SUS2 i.e. terminates parallel CCH transmission only

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transmitting the CCH on the selected carrier.

5 The uplink CCH carrier has now been configured.
For the downlink, the same steps are performed in
parallel, initiated through the NT side after reception
of the first CCH selection message from NU.

Thus, in step 3 the network unit:

- transmits the selected CCH for the uplink;
- waits for an ack; and
- ends the CCH message.

10 The terminal unit:

- receives the CCH selection for the uplink;
- terminates SUS1;
- starts SUS2; and
- acknowledges each CCH selection.

15 The network unit then:

- receives the CCH selection for the downlink;
- terminates SUS1;
- starts SUS2; and
- acknowledges each CCH selection.

20 The terminal unit:

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- transmits the selected CCH for the downlink;
- waits for an ack; and
- ends the CCH message.

5 When these steps have been taken, the modem has reached idle mode, sending SUS2. Using the CCH, the bit-loading factors can now be changed according to channel characteristics and DAS transmission commences.

10 The VDSL modem can interface different network elements, depending on the physical location of the modem, i.e. at the access node premises, or at the customer premises. At the customer premises, the VDSL modem can interface an active network termination equipment. At the access node, the VDSL modem will interface an access specific interface, see Figure 32, 15 which shows a logical view of the networks elements that interface the VDSL modem.

20 The VDSL modem may be integrated physically with the network termination equipment, and the VDSL modem, at the access node, may be physically situated in the cabinet in which the access node is located.

25 The NT (interface A1) and the Access Node (interface A2) demand a layer 1 frame format from the VDSL modem. Integrated in the layer 1 frame are, apart from the frame header and payload, a number of information fields for management and control information. These management and control fields include different alarm indicators such as SDH alarms e.g. AIS (valid only if SDH is taken all the way to the customer premises) bit error rate measurements for 30 performance monitoring, indications of whether synchronization is bad, or lost, equipment handling

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alarms for power loss and high temperature etc. The management fields also includes activation for different loop tests on the modem, for operation and maintenance purposes.

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TABLE 1

System Parameters for the Overall system

	Orthogonality between modems	No
	Duplex method	Separate bands
5	Frequency space between up/down data stream	Dependent on the duplex filter characteristics
	Net bit rate	
	-up stream	2 Mbps
	-down stream	13 or 36 Mbps
10	Gross bit rate	
	-up stream	Coding dependent
	-down stream	Coding dependent
	Cable length	<1300 metres
	Cable Bandwidth	10 Mhz
15	Single carrier modulation	
	-up stream	0-4096 QAM
	-down stream	0-4096 QAM
	Total no. of carriers	1024
	Bandwidth of each carrier	9.77 kHz
20	Cyclic prefix	128 sample (carrier)
	Modulation	DMT
	Access technology	VDSL
	Signal power	-60 dBm/Hz
	Bit error rate	10^{-7}
25	Interleaving delay	0.5 ms
	System margin	6 dB

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CCH	
-bandwidth	1 carrier, minimum 16 kbps
-protocol	HDLC
Sample clk	20 MHz \pm 10 ppm
Frame clk	$20 \text{ MHz} / (2048 + 112) = 9.19 \text{ kHz}$

5

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TABLE 2

System Parameters for the Transmitter

5 Interleaving -depth -delay	2 x frames 0.5 ms
DAC resolution	84 dB
Clipping Algorithm	No
10 IFFT -type -points -resolution	Real 2048 16 bits
LP-filter	LP 10 MHz
Bit loading	Yes, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 bits
Energy loading	Yes, 4 bits
15 BSI distance	1 s

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TABLE 3

System Parameters for the Receiver

ADC resolution	66 dB
FFT	
-type	Real
-points	2048
-resolution	16 bits
LP-filter	LP 10 MHz
Synchronisation	
-jitter	<0.5 ns
VCXO	±25 ppm, 10 ppm/V sensitivity
-DAC	18 bits, 0-5 V range
-resolution	1/100 of a sample

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TABLE 4

Carrier Modes

Mode	Transmit	Bit-loading	Equalize	Scaling
CM1	Data	2 - 12	Yes	Yes
CM2	No	0	No	0
CM3	Sync info	0	Yes, sync	Yes, low

5

CLAIMS

1. A multi-carrier transmission system in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, and in that said transceivers are adapted to transmit said channel information as a sequence of a number of groups, in which each of said groups contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter.
2. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that said parameter has a plurality of discrete values.
3. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 1, or claim 2, characterised in that said parameter is a bit-loading value.
4. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 1, or claim 2, characterised in that said parameter is a QAM constellation identifier.
5. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in any previous claim, characterised in that the number of information bits required to be transmitted is substantially reduced in comparison to known systems, thereby effecting a saving in transmission capacity.
6. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 5, characterised in that said parameter has a plurality of discrete values, in that the number of information bits transmitted will be reduced if

$$P(m + n) < N \times n$$

where P is the number of groups, the number of discrete values of said parameter is $> 2^n$, but $\leq 2^{n+1}$, and the number of sub-carriers N is $> 2^m$, but $\leq 2^{m+1}$.

- 5 7. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that N equals 1024, n equals 4 and m equals 10.
- 10 8. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 7, characterised in that P equals 50 groups and in that the number of bits to be transmitted is reduced by 83%.
- 15 9. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 7, characterised in that P is less than 200 groups and in that the number of bits to be transmitted is reduced by at least 32%.
- 20 10. A multi-carrier transmission system as claimed in claim 7, characterised in that P is less than 100 groups and in that the number of bits to be transmitted is reduced by at least 66%.
- 25 11. A transmitter for a multi-carrier transmission system in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, and in that said transmitter is adapted to transmit said channel information as a sequence of n groups, in which each of said n groups contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value
- 30 of the parameter.

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12. A transmitter as claimed in claim 11, characterised in that said parameter has a plurality of discrete values.
- 5 13. A transmitter as claimed in claim 11, or claim 12, characterised in that said parameter is a bit-loading value.
14. A transmitter as claimed in claim 11, or claim 13, characterised in that said parameter is a QAM constellation identifier.
- 10 15. A transceiver for a multi-carrier transmission system, characterised in that said transceiver includes a receiver and a transmitter as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 14.
- 15 16. A multi-carrier transmission system including two transceivers as claimed in claim 15.
17. In a multi-carrier transmission system in which channel information is transmitted between two transceivers using a plurality of sub-carriers, a method for transmitting channel information, characterised in that each sub-carrier, or symbol, has a parameter associated therewith, said method being characterised by the step of transmitting said channel information as a sequence of n groups, in which each of said n groups contains information concerning the number of adjacent sub-carriers which have the same value as said parameter, together with the actual value of the parameter.
- 20 25 30 18. A method as claimed in claim 17, characterised in that said parameter has a plurality of discrete values.
19. A method as claimed in claim 17, or claim 18,

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characterised in that said parameter is a bit-loading value.

5 20. A method as claimed in claim 17, or claim 18, characterised in that said parameter is a QAM constellation identifier.

10 21. A method as claimed in any of claims 17 to 19, characterised in that the number of information bits required to be transmitted is substantially reduced in comparison to known systems, thereby effecting a saving in transmission capacity.

22. A method as claimed in claim 21, characterised in that said parameter has a plurality of discrete values, in that the number of information bits transmitted will be reduced if

15
$$P (m + n) < N \times n$$

where P is the number of groups, the number of discrete values of said parameter is $> 2^n$, but $\leq 2^{n-1}$, and the number of sub-carriers N is $> 2^m$, but $\leq 2^{m-1}$.

20 23. A method as claimed in claim 22, characterised in that N equals 1024, n equals 4 and m equals 10.

24. A method as claimed in claim 23, characterised in that P equals 50 groups and in that the number of bits to be transmitted is reduced by 83%.

25 25. A method as claimed in claim 23, characterised in that P is less than 200 groups and in that the number of bits to be transmitted is reduced by at least 32%.

26. A method as claimed in claim 23, characterised in that P is less than 100 groups and in that the number of

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bits to be transmitted is reduced by at least 66%.

5 27. A multi-carrier transmission system, transmitter, transceiver, or method as claimed in any previous claims, characterised in that said system is a DMT system.

28. A multi-carrier transmission system, transmitter, transceiver, or method as claimed in any previous claims, characterised in that said system is a DMT-based VDSL system.

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Fig. 1

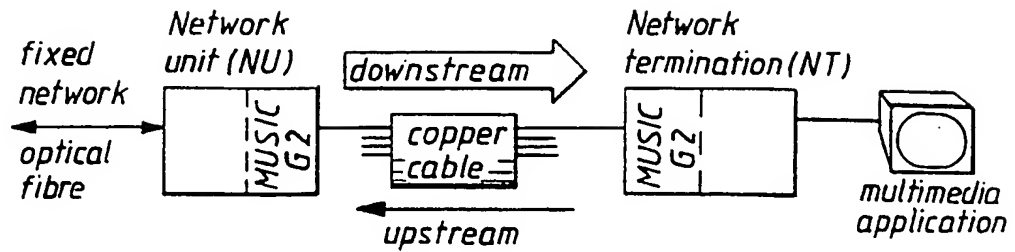


Fig. 2

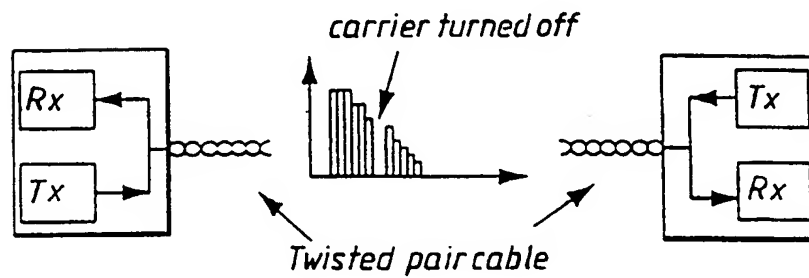
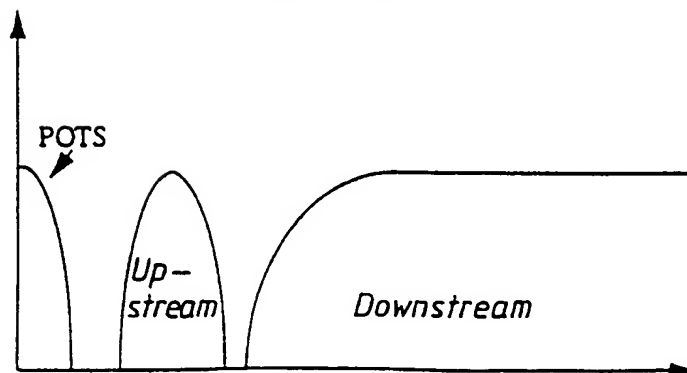
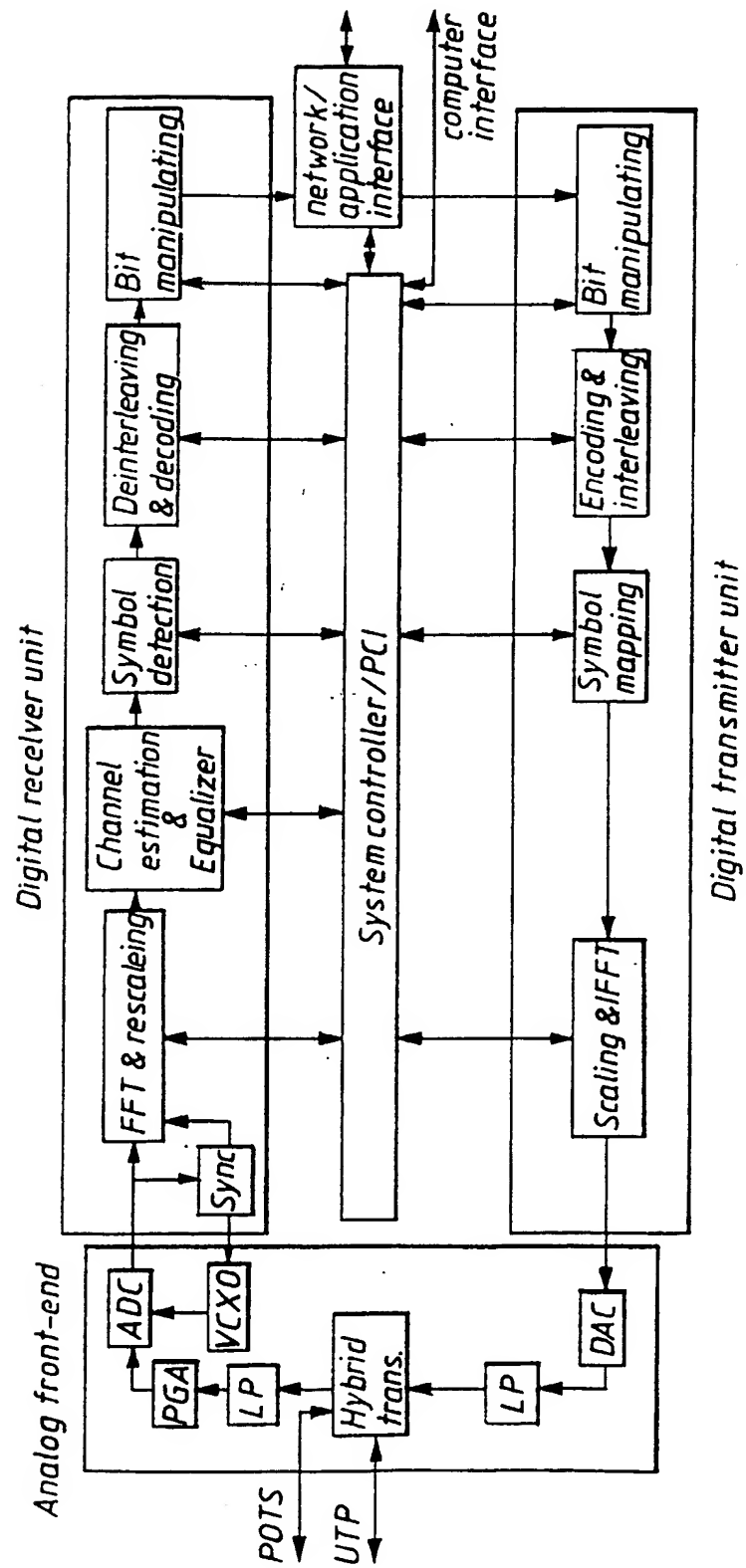


Fig. 3



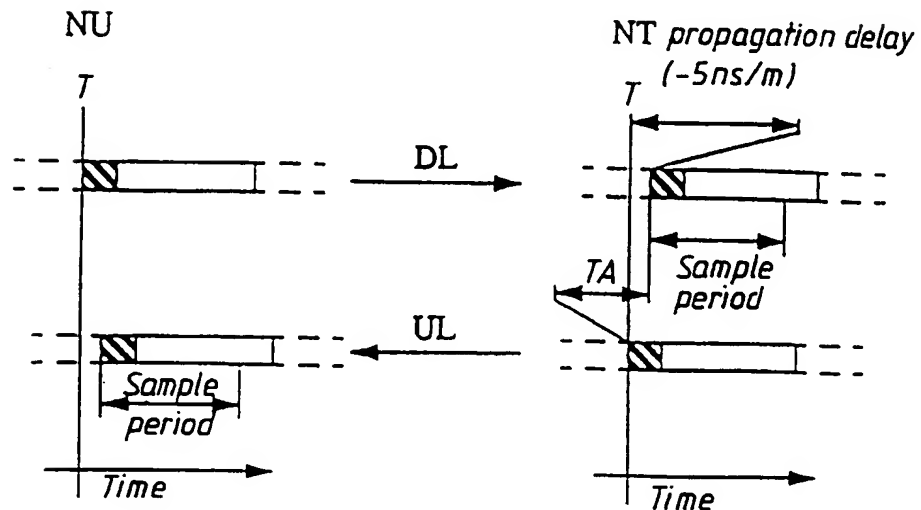
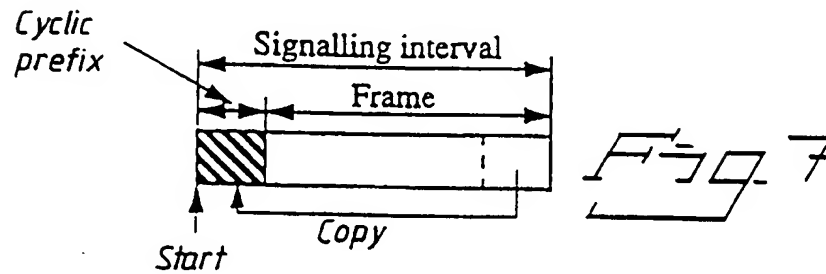
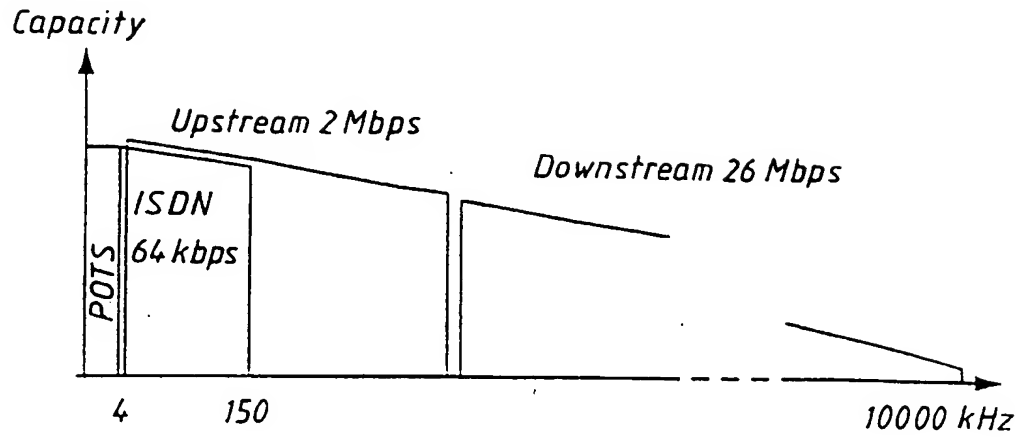
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Fig. 4



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Fig. 6



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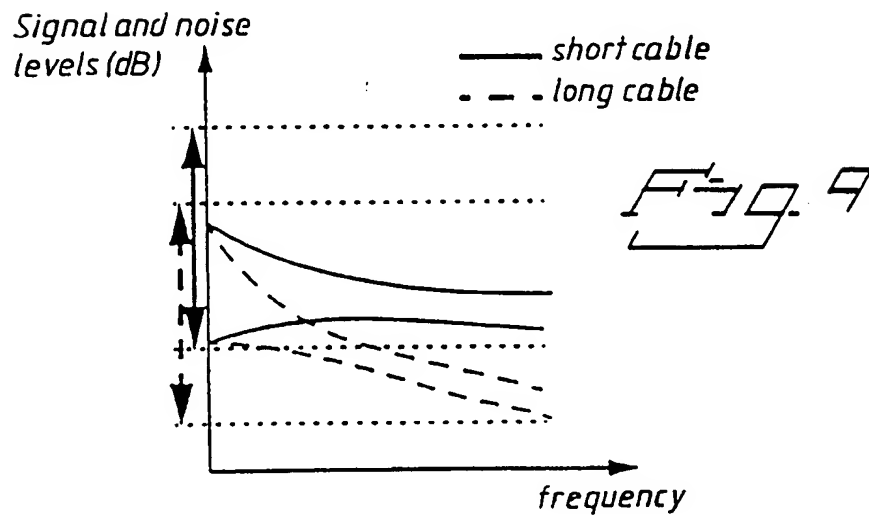
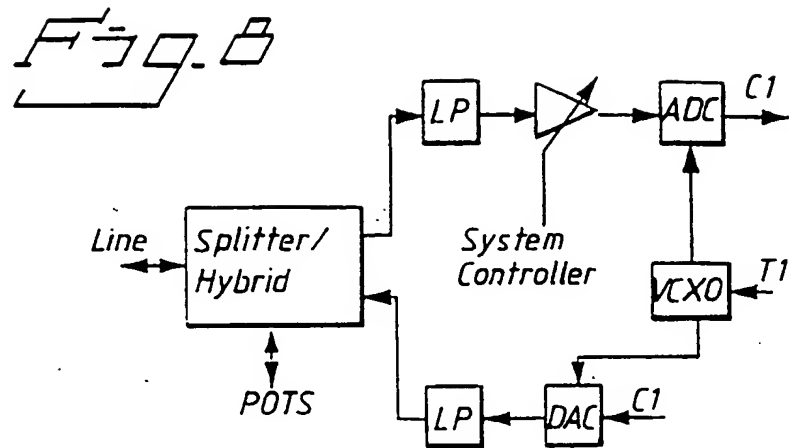


Fig. 10



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Fig. 11

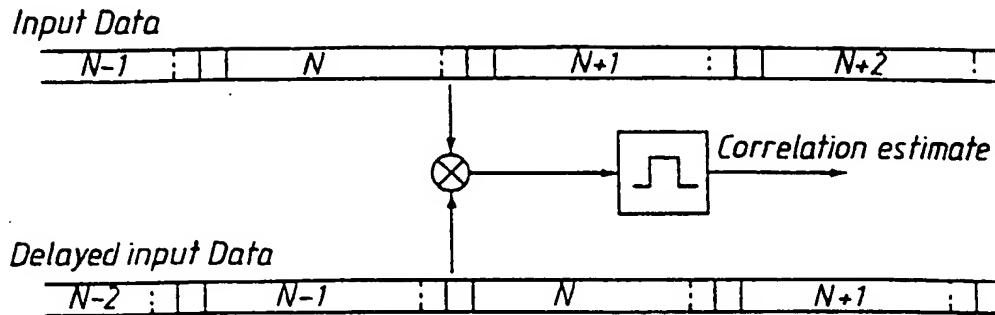


Fig. 12

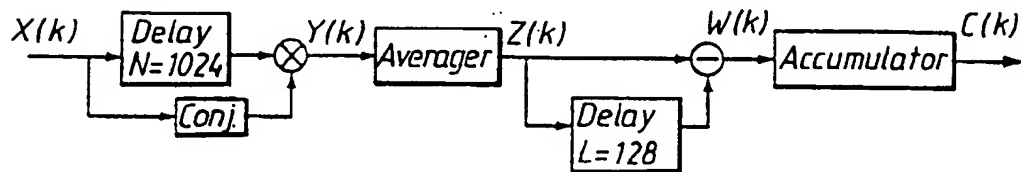
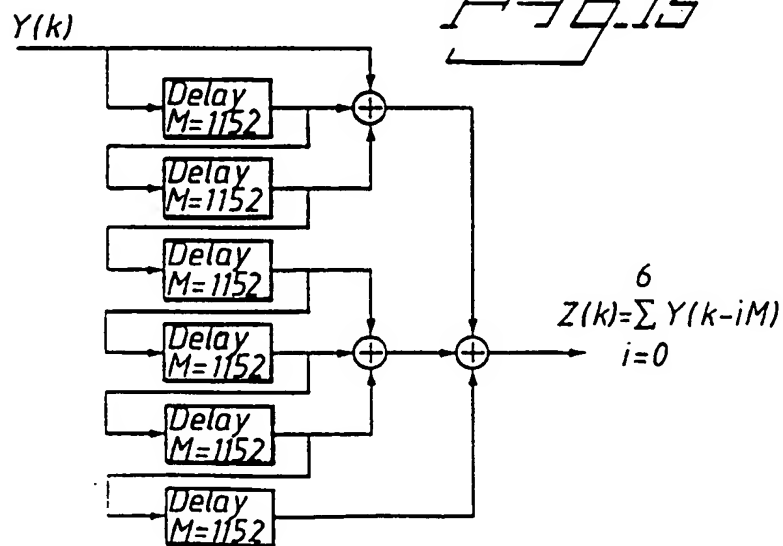


Fig. 13



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Fig. 14

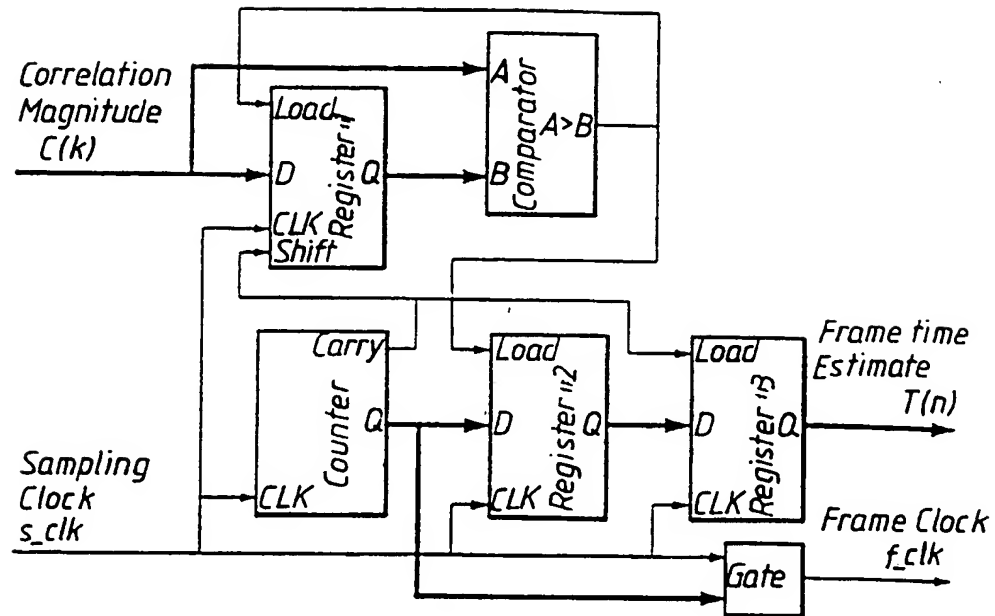
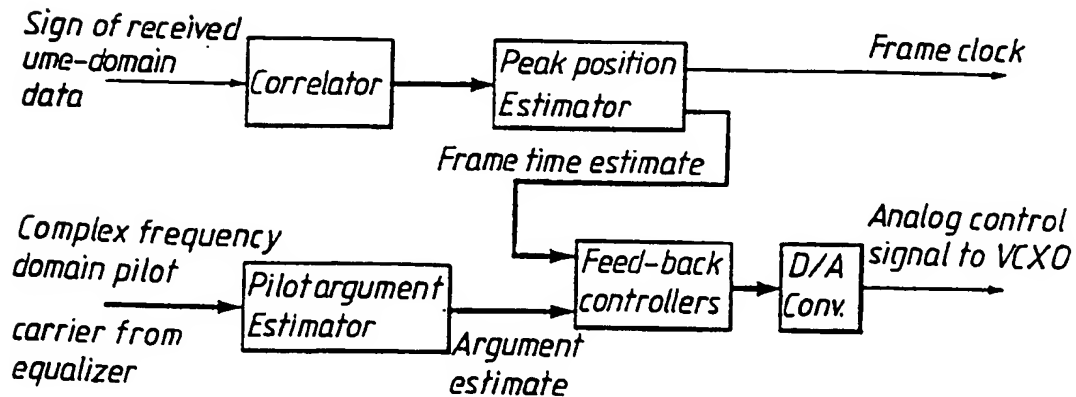


Fig. 15



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Fig. 16

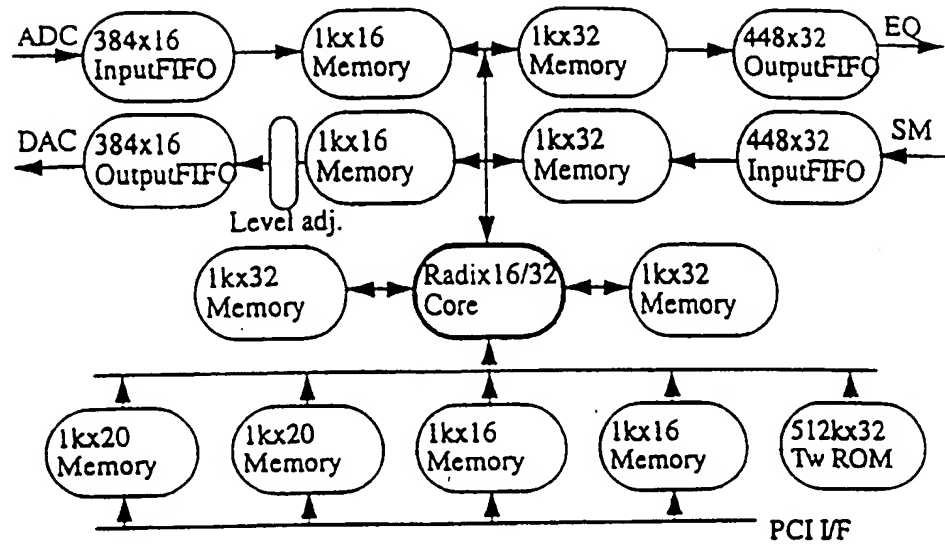


Fig. 17

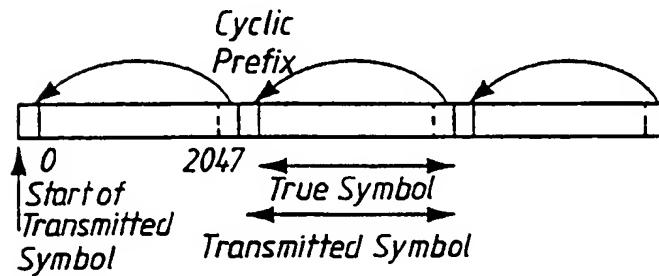
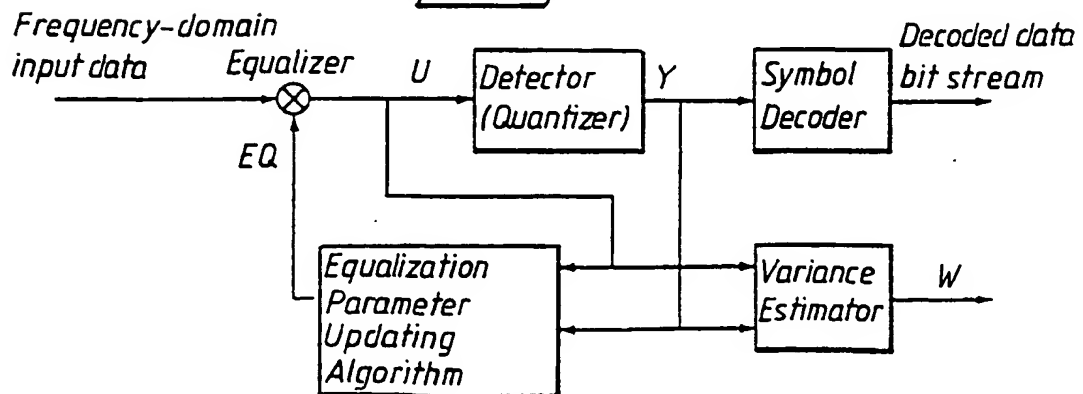


Fig. 18



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Fig. 19

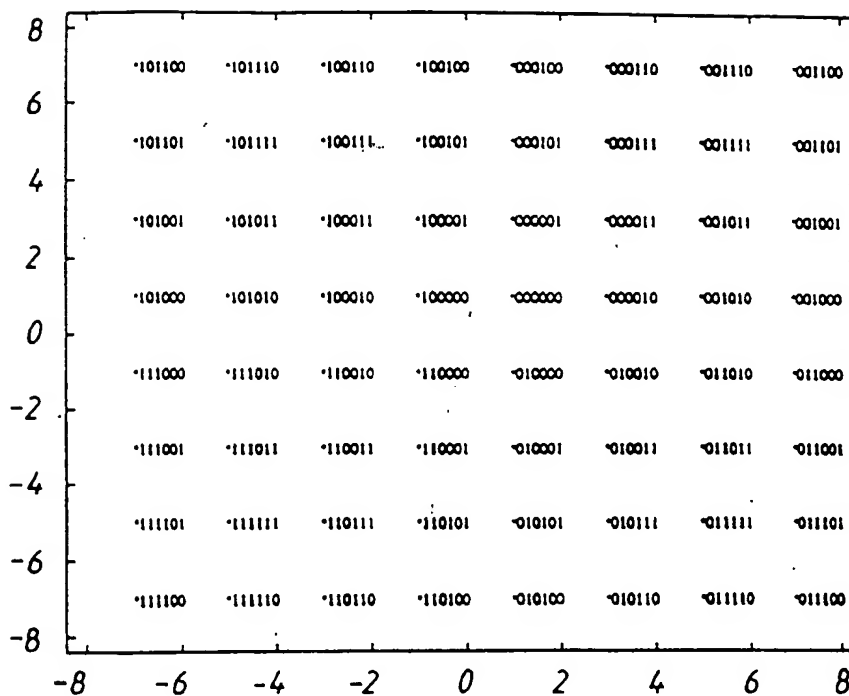
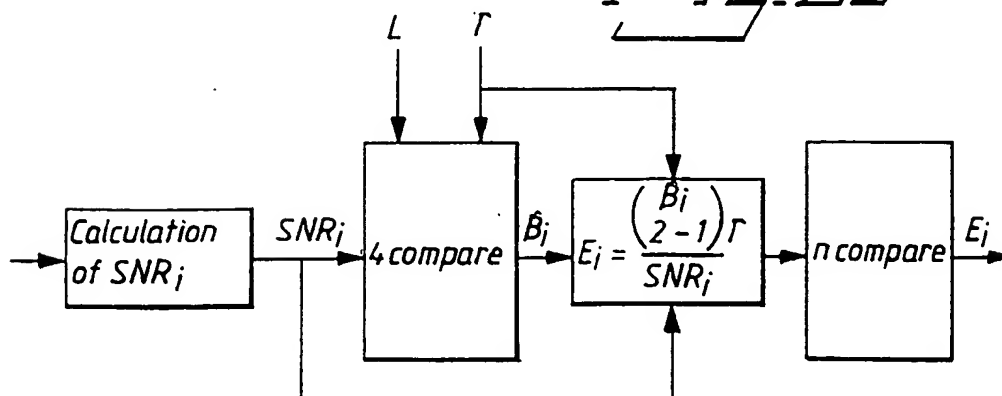


Fig. 20



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Fig. 21

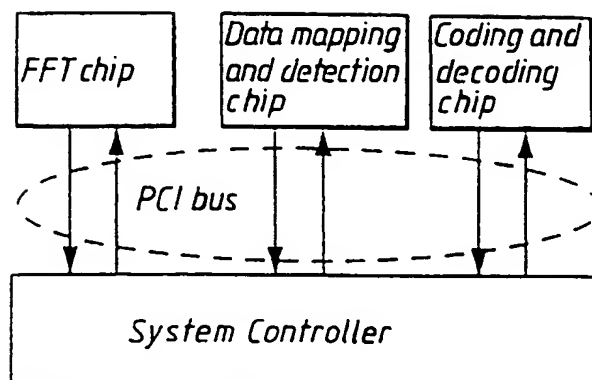


Fig. 22

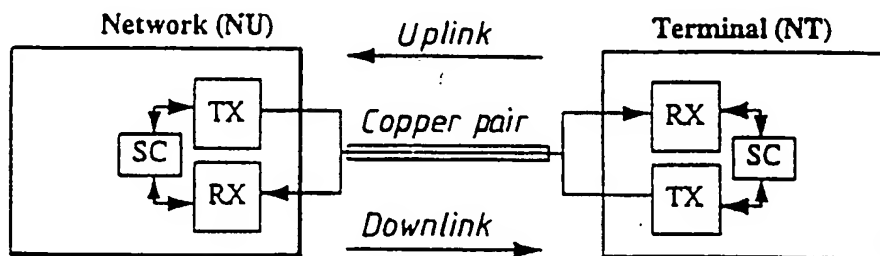
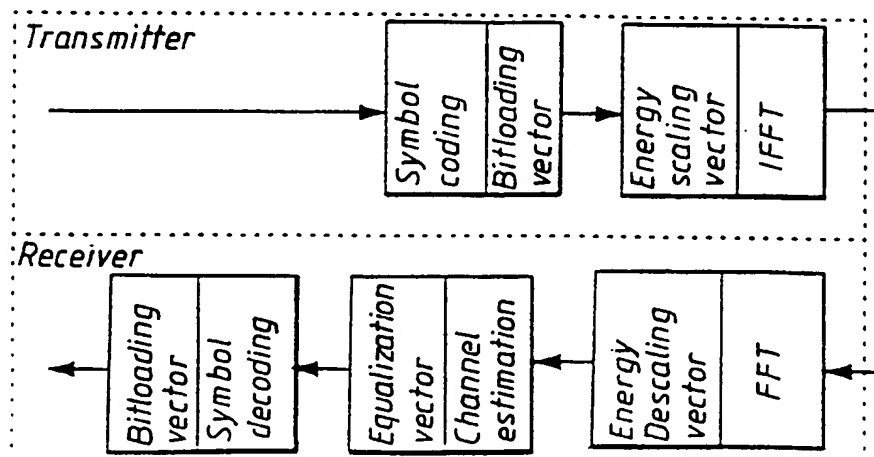


Fig. 23



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Fig. 24

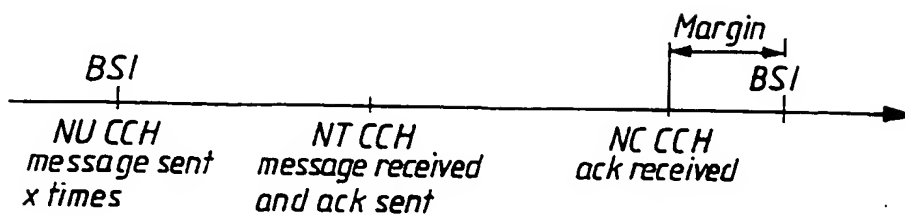
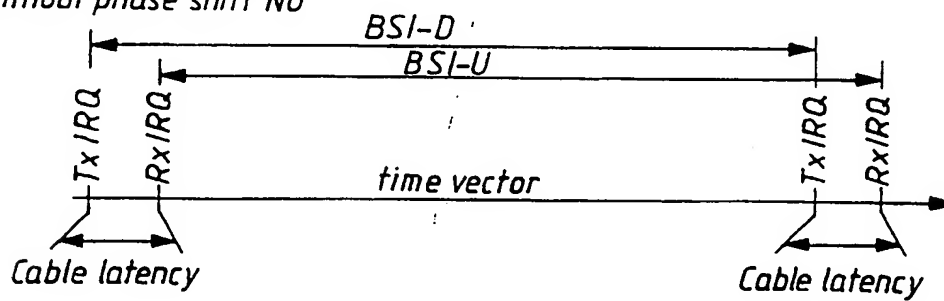


Fig. 25

Without phase shift NU



With shifted NU

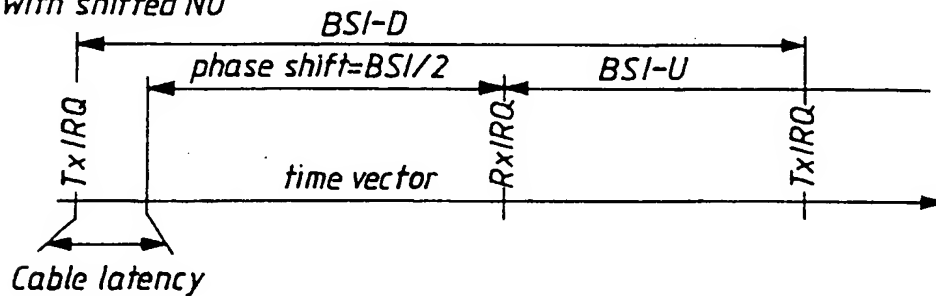


Fig. 26

Synch	Data	Synch	Data	Synch	Data	Synch	Data	Synch	Data
-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------	-------	------

Fig. 27

Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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Fig. 28

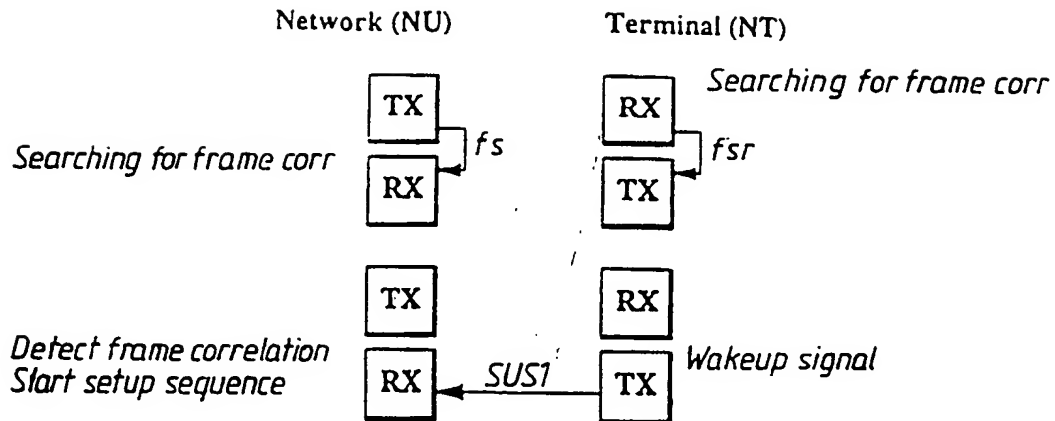
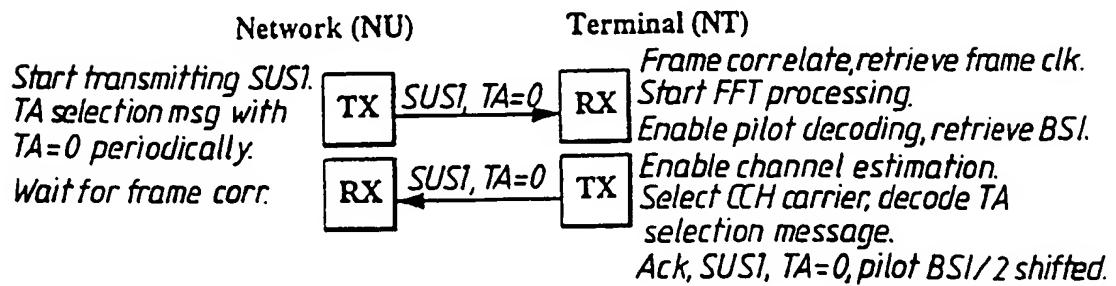


Fig. 29



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Fig. 30

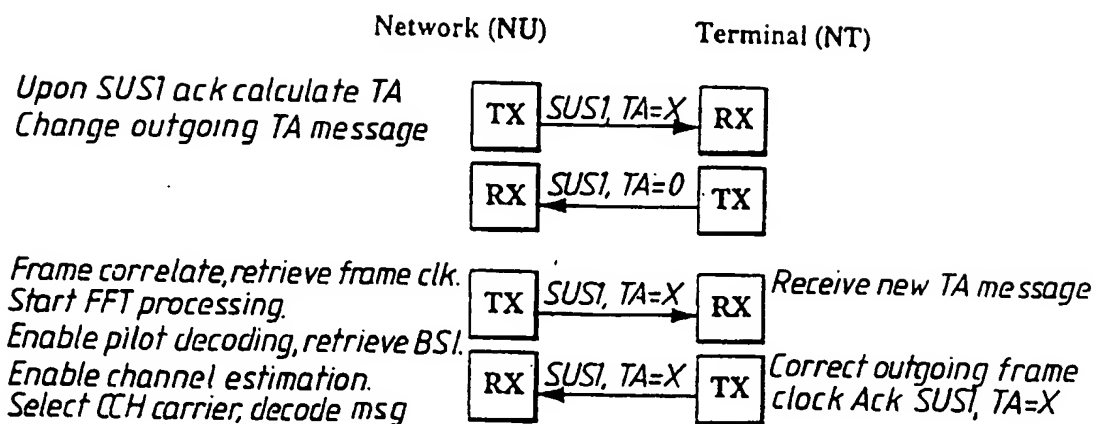
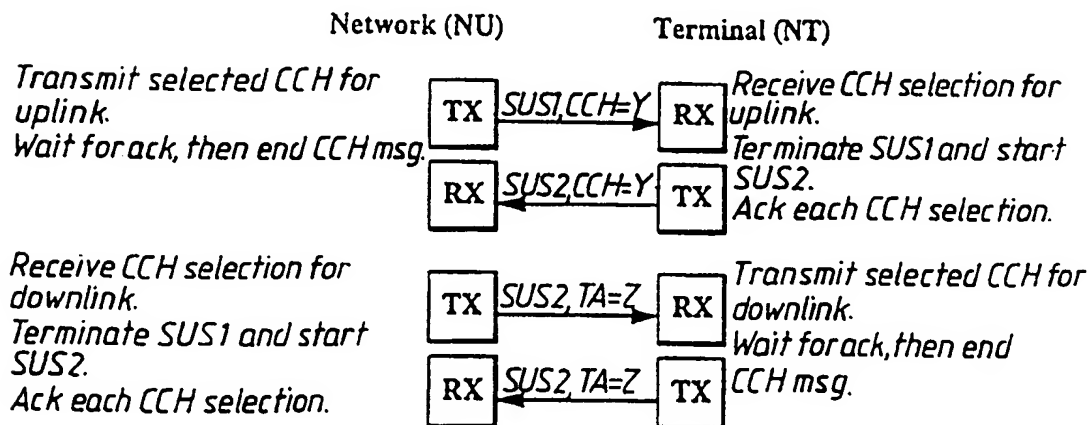
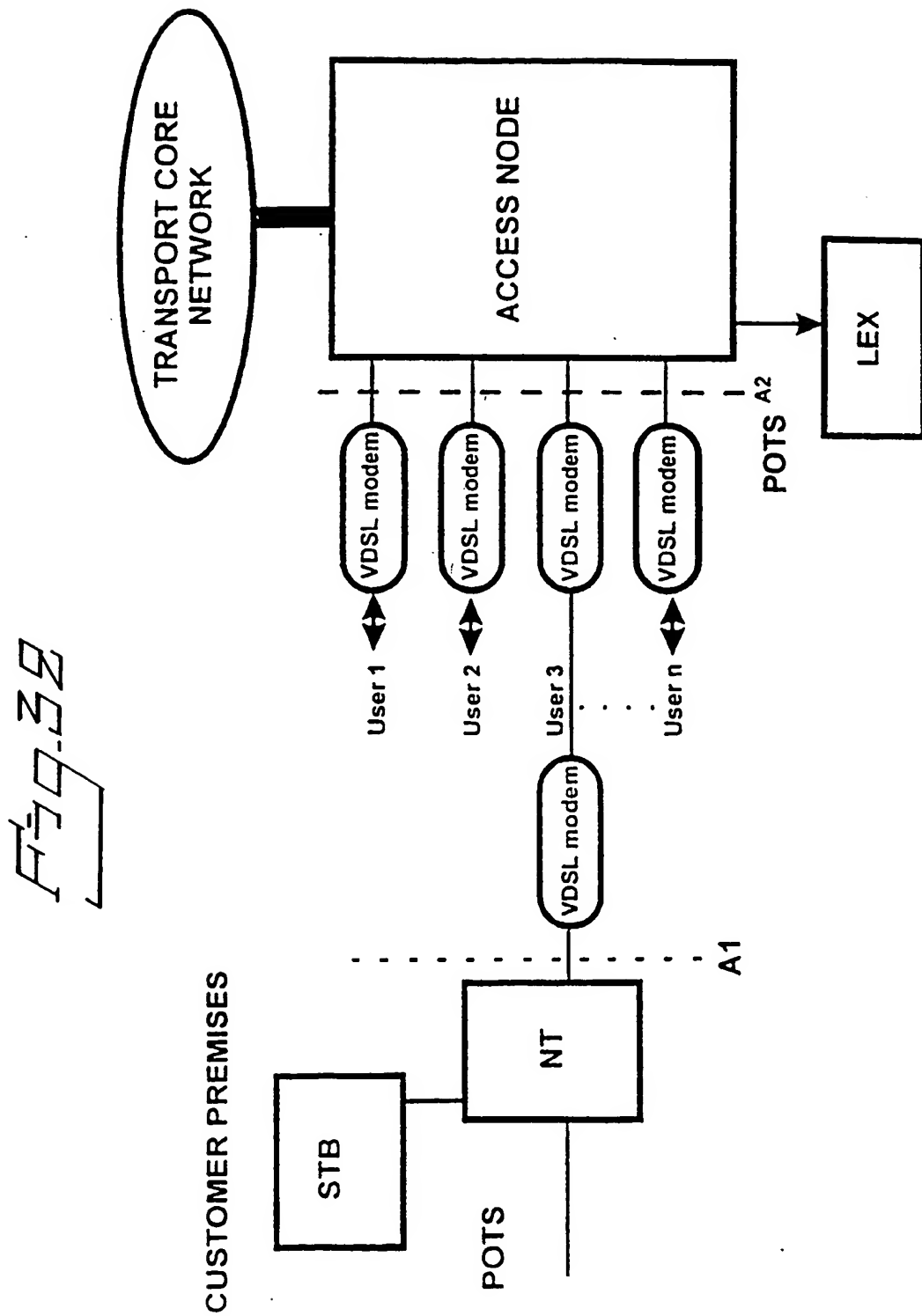


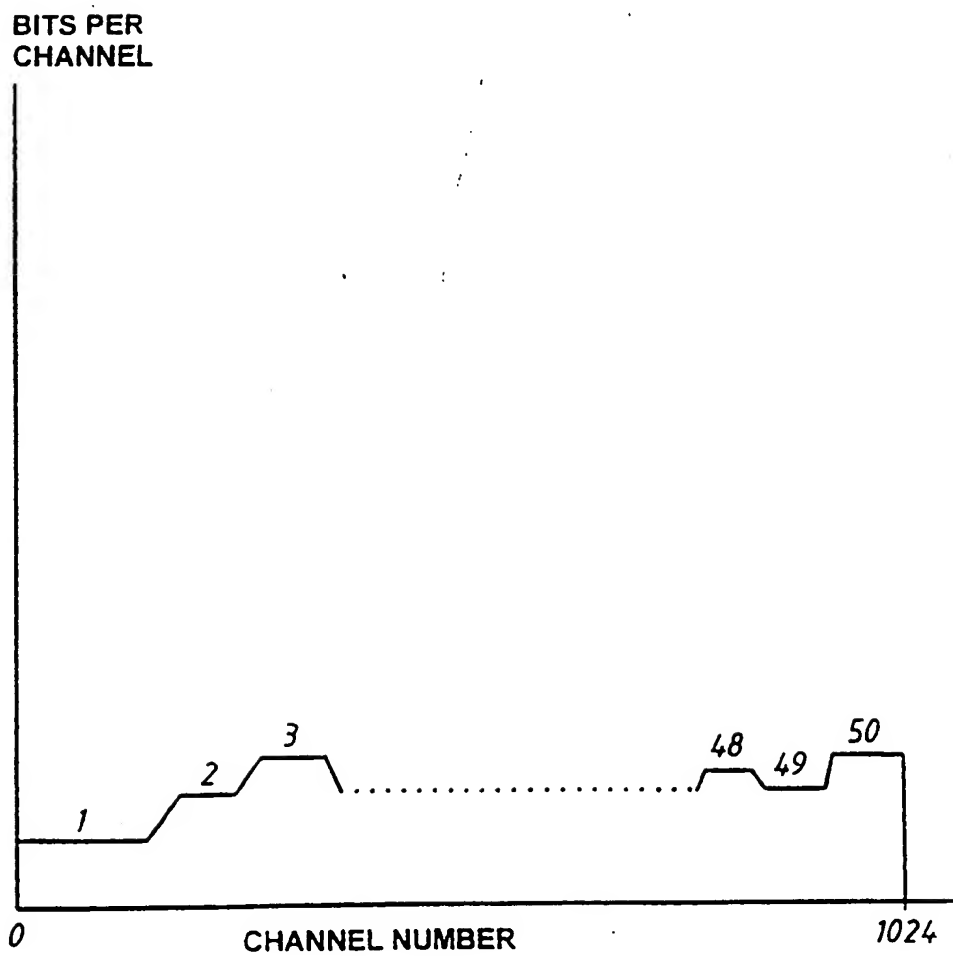
Fig. 31



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Fig. 33

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